The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] 1985.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The [illegible] to the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] as follows:—

In Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	30	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	[illegible]
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For [illegible] under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... [illegible] As. per Line

[illegible]

Second and succeeding ... [illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time a contract may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rates for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible] Bazar—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steamship "MADURA," 1,[illegible]7 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th September 1874, at 2 p.m.

	September 1874.		September 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Tuticorin	25
„ Rutnagherry	18	„ Colombo	26
„ Vingorla	18	„ Galle	27
„ Goa	19	„ Negapatam	29
„ Carwar	19		October.
„ Mangalore	20	„ Madras	2
„ Cannanore	21	„ Coconada	4
„ Tellicherry	21	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Calicut	22	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Beypore	22	„ Gopaulpore	6
„ Cochin	23	„ False Point	7
„ Alleppy	[illegible]	Arrive at CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line and from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,062 Tons, 203 H.P., Commander R. L. Tu[illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1874, at 2 p.m.

	September 1874.		September 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave BUSREH	30
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Mahomerah	30
„ Gwadur	14	„ Fao	30
„ Muscat	16	„ Bushire ... Oct.	2
„ Bunder Abbas	18	„ Linga	7
„ Linga	20	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ [illegible]	22	„ Muscat	11
„ Bushire	22	„ Gwadur	13
„ Fao	24	„ Kurrachee	16
„ Mahomerah	24	Arrive BOMBAY	19
Arrive BUSREH	25		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,062 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Tu[illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1874, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. "PENANG," 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. H[illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th September 1874, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. BUSHIRE, 792 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September 1874, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE ALIBAG STEAM FERRY.

THIS FERRY will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, (weather permitting).

Departure from Bombay daily at 2 p.m.

Departure from Rewdunda daily at 5 a.m.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

THIS FERRY will RE-OPEN for the SEASON on MONDAY, the 21st instant, weather permitting.

Departures from Gogo—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Departures from Surat—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The Steamer will proceed to Bhownuggur every SATURDAY, and start from that Port every MONDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamship FLORA, 2,020 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, early next month. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, [illegible], opposite the Custom House, 12th Aug. 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. GENOA.

THE BRITISH STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Including Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	£15	£4
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Alexandria	[illegible]	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fares.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per "SS" PARA[illegible] are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods. No Claims for short delivery or damage will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s. s. Para[illegible].

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. KASHGAR, 2,609 Tons, September 11th, to Southampton.

S.S. GWALIOR, 2,513 „ „ 18th.

S.S. INDUS, 3,478 „ „ 25th, to Southampton.

S.S. NIZAM, 2,725 „ October 5th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

"Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles and New York."

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Saturday, the 19th Septr. 1874, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,874 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain W. W. F[illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 18th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to Rien Hall.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman. The same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, platedware, such as a set of dish covers, curry dishes, soup tureen, centre-piece, cruets and liqueur stand, water, letter pot, set of spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, double-branched table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., carved blackwood furniture, such as set of camp tables, dining-room chairs, sideboard, whatnot, teapoys, round, pier, and writing tables, conversation and reclining couches, easy and drawing-room chairs, ornaments stand, pictures, double and single lights hanging and grand lamps, hat stand, screen, flower vases, rich carpet, &c., English brass four-post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, trunks, clothes presses, towel horses, set of single harness, saddle, disposable articles, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable stock-in-trade, first-rate double and single barrelled breech and muzzle-loading guns, rifles, by well-known makers, best revolvers, single and double barrelled pistols, valuable Persian and English swords, daggers, ammunition of all sorts, shop furniture, and sundry other articles, at No. 4, Hummum Street, next door to Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co.

On THURSDAY, the 17th, and FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable stock-in-trade, shop furniture, &c., the property of Aga Meerza Allee Nuckee, closing business for proceeding to Persia.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 6 days previous to the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 5, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION at the Room of the Undersigned, No. 5, Forbes Street.

2 New Boat-shaped Open Carriages with Lamps, suitable for one or pair. Price for each, Rs. 750.

1 Ditto Buggy with Lamps.

2 Dog Carts with Lamps.

1 Self-driving Phaeton.

1 Second-hand Palanquin Office Shigram. Price Rs. 135.

A nearly new English-built Brougham, suitable for one or pair by Shanks, Builder to the Queen.

Also,

A few new sets of Plated and Brass-mounted Buggy Harnesses, with round rein. Price Rs. 30.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

- 5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
- 4 „ T. Cloths.
- 6 Cases Coloured Prints.
- 20 „ Bottled German Beer.
- 10 „ Pints.

An invoice of mahogany and gilt looking-glasses and a set of walnut cabriole couch and chair, lined striped sersey and spring.

Remainder of Invoice of Pictures.

3 Dozen Assorted English Chairs.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1874.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open Sea, has first class accommodation.

It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze.

Testimonials forwarded on application.

TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.

Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA.

No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs. 30	per doz. qts.
Laubenheimer	„ 15	„ „
Steinwein	„ 20	„ „
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„ „
CLARETS—Chateau de Frande	„ 14	„ „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„ „
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	„ „
Vray Canon	„ 18	„ „

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 8 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.

Do. do Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained IN BOMBAY, From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co. Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And at the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mild, safe operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by [illegible], [illegible] Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 5th instant, a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 100 per Share, will be PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after 10th PROXIMO, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rupees One Hundred and Fifteen (115) per Share, declared at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, held on the 5th day of September 1874, will be PAID on and after SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., to the Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register on the 28th day of August 1874, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,

Secretary.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1874, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, to the Shareholders [illegible] the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

TENDERS invited for the CONSTRUCTION of an IRON BRIDGE ACROSS the RIVER TAPTEE at Surat, in the Presidency of Bombay.

Her Majesty's Government of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders in a lump sum, for the construction of an Iron Bridge over the Taptee River at Surat. The iron work to be supplied and erected by the Contractor, and the sum named is to include all the earthwork, &c., of the approaches shown in the Drawings.

Plans and Specifications are on view at the Offices of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, and the Executive Engineer, Surat. Sealed Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, and should be posted so as to reach Bombay by the 15th November 1874, and unless they are received on or before that date they will not be considered.

The Government of Bombay do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. L. MARRYAT, Captain R.E.,

Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Dept.

Bombay, 5th September 1874.

SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION

FOR

BREECH-LOADING GUNS,

AND

MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS.

Cartridge Fillers, Recappers, &c., &c.,

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000,

OF WHICH IS

PAID UP TO DATE, £255,542 5s.

PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 5s.

POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,590), £830,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively ... over £1[illegible]0,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.

Policies issued	549
Amount Assured	Rs. 37,30,000
Annual Premium Income	„ 2,07,300

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company will take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at universal rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, if preferred, to the executors or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	91 1 4	49 14 8	36 8 0	20
25	98 8 [illegible]	54 0 8	38 8 0	25
30	106 1 5	58 12 0	43 1 4	30
35	116 2 5	64 2 0	47 2 8	35
40	126 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 4	40
45	138 3 4	77 4 0	57 9 4	45
50	151 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4	50
55	166 4 8	95 7 4	73 11 4	55
60	184 6 8	108 15 4	86 10 8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	25 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	30 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	29 12 8	25 15 4	23 8 8	20
25	32 6 8	28 5 4	25 12 0	25
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	28 6 8	30
35	39 0 8	34 6 8	31 10 0	35
40	43 4 0	38 7 4	35 12 4	40
45	48 5 8	43 10 0	41 0 8	45
50	55 2 0	50 8 0	48 5 4	50
55	61 8 0	60 6 8	56 12 8	55
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	75 12 4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Table B and C, pages 26 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at [illegible] house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 a.m., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 p.m.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

TREACHER'S BUILDING,

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

[illegible]ADDUM & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RIGA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s. s. Riga.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., when the discussion on the question of Docks will be resumed.

The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON,

Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 7th September 1874.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS OF BUILDINGS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Offices of the Company up to 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, instant for the erection of BUILDINGS for a COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILL at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Plans will be shown and printed Copies of the Contract Papers furnished to Applicants on payment of Rupees (5) Five per each copy, at the Office of the Company. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (2,000) Two Thousand, for which a receipt will be granted.

The Company will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to assign a reason for the rejection thereof.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, fine CHESTNUT PEGU PONY, believed to be sound, very showy, and up to any weight, an excellent Animal for a rough district or for a Lady's Pony Carriage. Apply to Wm. WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BADMINTON.

THE best BATS made are our CANE and CAT GUT ones, at Rs. 2 each.

SOUNDY & CO.

BOMBAY.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions. Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex "Ramour", a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES. BY S. MORDAN & Co.

These Machines are strongly recommended for their superior strength, finish, and extreme accuracy of adjustment.

To Weigh 4 ounces and 8 tolas	Rs. 8 8
„ 8 „ 16 „	11 8
„ 16 „ 32 „	20 0
Mordan's Letter Weighers with Porcelain Tablet, engraved with rates of Inland and Overland postage, to weigh 16 ounces and 32 tolahs	25 8
Graves' Portable Letter Weigher, to weigh 2 ounces and 4 tolahs, simple, accurate, and not liable to derangement. Price in neat case	4 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, a very Handsome SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO, on the Cottage principle, by Stodart of New York. A good instrument. Price Rs. 550. For particulars apply by letter to "Z," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 and 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, [illegible].

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ... 6s. 10d. per oz.

Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ... 6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	13 „	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Spoons, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;

Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;

Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;

Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, [illegible], and other Vegetables.
[illegible] Hams and Cheese.
[illegible] Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pates,
Yorkshire Pork Pates.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM [illegible].

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,

LONDON ... 1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ... 1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA ... 1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ... 1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA ... 1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE, AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured in Bond, and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—[illegible] imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct [illegible] by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay [illegible] D. R. KEMP & Co.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites of the best Manufacture can be obtained, AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE ready for IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ... Rs. 10 to	17 0	Travelling Bags	5 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14	Waterproof Sheeting, per Yard, 72 inch	6 8
Overland do	25 0	Bathing Drawers	2 0	Portmanteaus, or	12 8	Portable Baths for Travellers ... from	30 0
Warm do	35 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 14	Overland Trunks	27 0	Bath Sponges, large	3 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes ... from	35 0	Best Linen do.	6 0	Solid Leather Trunks	49 0	Sponge Bags	2 8
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Extra Large do.	75 0	Soap Boxes	1 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8	Cotton Socks	9 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	[illegible]	1 0
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Warm do.	16 8	Best Hide Gladstone	35 0	Tooth Brushes	0 14
White „	22 8	Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Cash Bags	6 12	Tooth Brush Guards	0 11
Flannel „ Shrunk	49 0	Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Courier Bags	8 12	Nail do.	0 10
Silk and Wool	52 0	Pin Scarf	1 0	Soiled Linen do.	4 12	Cloth Brushes	3 8
Under Vests	14 0	Sailors Knives	1 12	Money Belts	[illegible]	Hat Brushes	1 8
Do. Pants	24 0	Light San Umbrellas	3 12	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 8	Best Alpaca Umbrellas	6 8	Leather Purses	2 0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Rug Straps, Patent	2 0	Shoe Horns	1 0
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Cork Mattrasses	15 8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch ... from	6 0
Travelling Caps	3 8	Marsella Quilts	12 8	English Feather Pillows	7 8	Hand Mirrors	2 0
		Wool down Quilts	18 0	Horse Hair do.	7 8		
		Blankets, each	9 8	Travelling do.	2 0		
		Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ... from	15 0	Air Pillows	6 0		

FROM THE ORIGINAL INTRODUCERS

AT THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, TWO NATIVE TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS, possessing a fair knowledge of Reading by Sound. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem. Apply by letters only to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,

Holkar State Railway.

NOTICES.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.

No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each—Cash.

Five (5) per cent. will be deducted for local races, &c.

Rs. (1,000) One Thousand will be divided among Starters.

Of the balance (after paying expenses).

The Winner to take two-thirds.

The 2nd Horse „ one-quarter.

The 3rd Horse „ one-twelfth.

To close and be drawn at the Murree Club, *Murree*, on the 14th September, 1874, at 4 p.m.

First halves of Currency Notes will NOT be acknowledged.

Remittances on *Bengal Banks, Murree, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta, or Bombay*, will be taken.

Applications and Remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Great Northern St. Leger Sweep.

Care of

SECRETARY MURREE CLUB,

Murree.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to sign legibly.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.

Watches and Clocks of every description.

Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.

Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.

Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS

ADAPTED FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs' duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS,

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO., 4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

[illegible] according to the [illegible] of Advertisements may be [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Cutlery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1ST OF JUNE 1874.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

CAMPBELL'S "PLANTATION TOBACCO,"

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.

"PLANTATION WORKS"

DINDIGUL,

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Have opened Depots for the sale of their Manufactures, at

EAST STREET, POONA,

AND AT APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

These "Cheroot Depots" are in charge of Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Clerks, to whom application should be made.

10 per cent. discount allowed on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cigars.

20 per cent. allowed on Cash purchases of 10,000 Cigars.

Discount is only allowed on the purchase of Cigars made from Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Plantation Tobacco, viz., "A," Brand of Cheroots.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
  Punjaub and Delhi Division.
  Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
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Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
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Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; "Byculla Hotel"; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times" and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. [illegible] & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

NOTICES.

NOW READY, Mr. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four Hundred Learned and Amusing Notes of the late Mr. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 1-8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 13, Borah Bazaar, Fort.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to COLLECT MYRABOLLAMS and the RIGHT to COLLECT CASSIA PODS in the TANNA FORESTS, for one year, from the 1st October 1874, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the Undersigned, at Bandora, on the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

F. BIRKBECK,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tanna.

Bandora, 2nd September 1874.

AS a TEMPORARY MEASURE the SUB-REGISTRY OFFICES of MANDVEE and BHOOLESHWUR have been MOVED from the Small Cause Court Building to the General Registry Office, in Meadow Street, Fort. On and from the 1st of October next, the above-named Sub-Registry Offices will be located in House No. 11, in the Kalbadevi Road.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,

Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd September 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH THE HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY, VIA KHUNDWA.

The PUBLIC are informed that TRAFFIC of all descriptions can now be BOOKED through, via KHUNDWA, between any Stations of the Holkar (State) Railway, and of this and the other Railways with which there are through booking arrangements.

Information as to the rates and fares and the classification of Goods, &c., on the Holkar (State) Railway, can be obtained on application at Stations or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th September 1874.

UMBALLA ENGLISH St. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the St. Leger.

„ 2. „ „ „ „ 1, 2, 3

Close at noon (gun-fire,) 16th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Thursday.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

COCONADA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on TUESDAY, the 8th September next, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring; to fix the remuneration of Directors and Auditor; to appoint an Auditor and to determine on the best means of providing funds for the requirements of the Company, whether by the further issue of shares, making a Call, or otherwise; and for passing Resolutions thereon.

By Order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th August 1874.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Liquidator will, in pursuance of the 159th Section of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, submit an account showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of; and also for the purposes mentioned in the 171st Section of the said Act and Extraordinary Resolutions will be submitted to approve and adopt the same or otherwise in relation thereto or in relation to any matter arising thereout.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1874.

ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURACNE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC AND REINSURANCES INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE or MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (LIMITED).

WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS:

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweedale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.C.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL:

Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.

HEAD MASTER:

Cornell Price, M.A., B.C., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER:

F. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, '71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public School on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Bedley, &c., and as at most of the above the sons of Clergy enjoy certain advantages, so at Westward Ho the primary aim will be to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service, with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 80 feet above sea level, fronting 2,000 acres of common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

The instruction will in the main follow the usual curriculum, but great attention will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely and fundamentally into the scheme of work.

Arrangements can be made for boarding at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms (inclusive) are not to exceed—

For Boarders, Sons of Officers, nominated,	60 Guineas	per annum.	
Do.	do.	unnominated, 70	„
Do.	do.	Civilians, &c., 80	„
Do.	Day Scholars, nominated	16	„
Do.	do.	unnominated, 18	„
Do.	do.	Civilians, 20	„

The School opens September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL GLOAG, R.A., Madras, or COLONEL G. ASHBURNER, Poona, Honorary Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the scheme.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 532 of 1873.

BALCRUSTNA NUTHOOBA and LUXUMIBAI, widow of the late NUTHOO HEERAJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at No. 2, situate at Bhundar Cross Street, near Null Road, outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GUNGABAI, widow of the late BALCRUSTNA MADOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, a proprietor of House, &c., residing at No. 38, situate at 2nd Carpenter Street, near Null Road, outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay ... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on TUESDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the [illegible] day of August, instant, in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the above-named Defendant:—

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Defendant Gungabai, widow of Balcrustna Madhowjee, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the two messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bhooleshwar, and fronting on the said Second Carpenter Street on the east side thereof, and on the Sindy Lane on the west side thereof, and bounded on the east by the said Second Carpenter Street, on the west by the said Sindy Lane, on the north partly by the house of Balajee Crushnajee and partly by the property of Bhaoo Manockjee, and on the south by the house of Bhaee [illegible], and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 406, and which said messuages are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, one under No. 39 (old 38) and the other under No. 1, and which said houses are now in the occupation of the said Gungabai, widow, and her tenants, together with the easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining or reputed or known to appertain and belong. It was ordered amongst other things that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 2,765-2-6, for debt and interest, and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

GEORGE TAYLOR,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 6th August 1874.

MR. JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,

Plaintiffs' Attorney.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 7TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

THIS morning's Liverpool Cotton Market opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 1,000 bales. In New York Mid Uplands is quoted at 16⅞ cents, an advance of ⅛ c. per lb., but this is met by alterations in Gold and Exchange; "futures" are unaltered.

CONSOLS open at 92⅝, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes have advanced to 100¼; Bar Silver is still quoted at 58d. per oz.

From Reuter's general message of Saturday, we notice that there has been a meeting of Lancashire manufacturers with a view to the adoption of short time. The movement will scarcely come as a surprise to people on this side: on the contrary it has been expected for some time back, and we have more than once, of late, pointed to it as a probability. Stocks of goods have been steadily accumulating in the East for months back, a curtailment of production seeming to be the only resource of manufacturers, and it loses nothing of its significance from having been delayed for a time, as it is now only taken to under extreme pressure. Should it become general the effect on Cotton can scarcely fail to be most marked, and low as prices now are, a further decline becomes more than probable.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending 5th instant shows the following changes:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O. ... Dec.	,,	5,19,356
Do. do. Branches ... Inc.	,,	3,5[illegible]
Deposits ... Inc.	,,	8,31,538
Government Securities ... Dec.	,,	4,01,833
Loans ... Inc.	,,	5,72,190
Bills Discounted ... Inc.	,,	2,37,641
Cash Balances with Correspondents ... Inc.	,,	69,170
Cash Balance ... Inc.	,,	3,33,627

These alterations, although not very large in amount, must nevertheless be regarded as extremely favourable at a time like the present, and affords strong evidence of increased ease in the Money Market.

STERLING EXCHANGE has again shown a downward tendency, and Bank Bills are a quarter and in some instances a half per cent. worse for remitters than on last Mail day, closing quotations being:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s 9 15/16d.	per rupee.
Ditto	at 6 months' sight		1s 10 5/16d.	,,
Credits	,,	,,	1s 10½d.	,,
Documents	,,	,,	1s 10⅝d. to 8/16d.	,,

From Calcutta, advices show even greater weakness, private telegrams quoting Bank Bills at 1/16d. under the above level, and as our market for some time back has only been supported by the position in Calcutta we may look confidently for a further giving way before the Mail leaves.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER there has been no great amount of business doing, but values are fairly supported. We quote:—Fours Rs. 103½; Fours and a half Rs. 104½ to ¾; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾ to Rs. 110.

The SHARE MARKET shows a duller feeling, and although no very marked decline can be instanced, prices as a rule are certainly in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are 1 to 1½ per cent. lower; Spinning Shares are also easier, and Press property as a rule neglected.

COTTON is dull and depressed, owing to the tenor of home advices, and a reduction of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy may be made in nominal quotations. There is no demand whatever for European account, and with the exception of occasional small purchases for local mills, business is quite at a stand-still, even native shippers being indisposed to operate in the present uncertain state of affairs in Liverpool.

FREIGHTS are extremely dull for steamers at £1-17-6 to 1-18-9, and by sailing vessels we have not heard of any business.

PIECE GOODS continue quiet, but holders are not pressing sales, and values are not altered.

BANKS.

No. of shares	Noml. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
[illegible]	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p. ct	Do of Bombay New	750
10,000	500	250	12p. ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	495
5,200	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	315
17,000	125	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
15,000	250	125	9p. ct.	National Bank of India	123
[illegible]	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	310

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Noml. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,655
100	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,025
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,110
900	1,000	all	70 p.a.	Bombay United	1,060
1,800	150	110	25*	Broach Mills	160
500	1,000	900	...	Colaba Spinning	1,640
4,500	2,000	all	100p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,765 xd
1,500	1,125	all	...	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,430
1,500	1,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	1,580
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,430
750	1,000	all	60p.a.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,515
800	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,395
800	1,250	950	...	Madras Spinning	1,135
350	1,000	350	65p.a.	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
[illegible]	1,000		...	Manockji Petit's	1,450 xd
800	1,000	[illegible]	100p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,695
[illegible]	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	4,025
[illegible]	1,250	250		Prince of Wales Spinning	290
800	1,000	1,000	150p.a.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	25	31p.a.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21-5-0 p.c.		G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
......	£20	109½	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	...
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
......	£15	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	...

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 6	Colaba Land Co.	1,380
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	155
750	1,000	4,000	21p.a.	Mazagon Land	4,275
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 5th September, compared with the statement issued on 29th August:—

LIABILITIES.		29th Aug. Rs.	5th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs.	50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,,	10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share ... ,,	12,40,625		
Do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 25 per share ... ,,	2,47,5[illegible]		
		74,87,275	74,88,125
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		63,19,702	80,80,350
Do. do. do. at Branches		18,33,237	21,85,038
Other Deposits		1,20,50,319	1,28,81,857
Post Bills		24,977	25,602
Cash Credits, undrawn		6,01,392	5,85,063
Rs.		2,99,46,906	3,07,95,124
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		55,05,015	51,95,682
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		11,48,675	11,77,124
Loans, on Security of do. do.		24,90,826	30,63,025
Current Accounts, overdrawn		6,277	14,723
Bills Discounted		98,08,887	1,00,44,531
Stamps		5,415	5,829
Dead Stock ... Rs.	5,05,677		
Amount applied in reduction ,,	1,15,000		
		3,90,675	3,90,675
Bullion			
Cash Balances with Correspondents		5,21,845	5,91,015
Cash and Currency Notes		1,00,71,391	1,04,55,018
Rs.		2,99,46,906	3,07,56,122

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (September 4th) with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. MALACCA, 1,044 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mail, Mr. J. Simpson, as passenger for Calcutta, and the following cargo:—1,830 chests opium, 110 bales cotton, 236½ cwts Samuda stone, 112¼ cwts sandal-wood, [illegible] bales twist, and general cargo.

THE S. S. DUKE OF LANCASTER, arrived in Madras roads on Friday night, having made the passage from London in 33 days. The following is a list of her passengers:—[illegible]

THE S. S. ELGIN, 913 tons, Captain J. M. Clarke, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool, [illegible] the Canal, brought five deck passengers and the following cargo:—[illegible] gunpowder, 918 packages soap, 3 packages twine, 31 safes, 2 packages paper, 14,321 packages iron, 1,892 packages machinery, 5,702 packages iron, 442 packages cotton piece goods, 185 bundles spears, 10 packages varnish, 17 packages color, 4 packages glass, 5 packages canvas, 17 packages glassware, 4 packages ironware, 449 kegs red lead, 200 barrels sulphur, 20 cases wine, 3 casks padlocks, 497 boxes bricks, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Penang (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, Sept. 4.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Malacca (s)	Shallard	China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
3	Night Hawk	Findlay	Mauritius, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
3	S. John Lawrence (s)	......	......
	Elgin (s)	......	......
	Atlanta (s)	......	......
	Parkfield	......	......

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
5	Assyria (s)	......	Bombay.
	D. of Lancaster (s)	......	London.
	Umbotti	......	Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FROM LONDON.

Gauthore, 3 casks paint, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co; 75 kegs red lead, Ruttonsey Jewraz; 45 boxes window glass, and 55 kegs iron nails, Ameerodin Fazulally.

Carmarthenshire, 20 cases confectionery, Ruttonjee Nowrojee and Co; 2,000 bundles nail rod iron, Sealy and Co; 20 cases old tom, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 6 casks glassware, Hassom Allarakhia; 51 casks old tom, Maneckjee Bhicajee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
India s, 50 cases corks, N. and B. Wadia and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX

Esperance, 6 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian Moore, 25 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.

King Arthur s, 760 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers; 26 bales wool, Adumjee Viram; 20 bales wool, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 30 bales wool, Nebrag Natumdass; 50 bales wool; Callianjee Govindjee; 59 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum; 34 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Cursetjee; 39 bales cotton, Megjee Hunsraz; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 25 bales cotton, Khimjee Hurrydass; 130 bales cotton, Khetsidass Humukroy.

Ariel s, 131 bags myrabollams, Essabhoy Ahmed; 458 bags wheat, Tharia Topen; 250 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 39 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 50 bales wool and 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Vuria; 100 bales cotton, Cursondass Chuturbhooz; 31 bales cotton, Assur Veerjee; 52 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 100 bales cotton, Coorjee Mowjee and Co; 250 bags wheat, Mooljee Nursey.

Ithuriel s, 21 bundles deer horns, Soomar Natha; 100 casks cocoanut oil, Soonderdass Mooljee; 1,959 bundles coir yarn, Khetseedass Dharsey; 3,250 bundles coir yarn, Veerjee Vulubdas; 24 bales wool, Peerbhoy Nuthoo.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora s, 19 bales hides and 405 packages coffee, B. I. S. N. Co; 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca s, 1 box silver coin, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 1 bale cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co; 5 chests opium, Gulraj Sinavey; 9 chests opium, Juggunath Ramjee; 13 chests opium, Thakersey Sewsamul; 6 chests opium, Sookdayal Bhudurmul; 26½ chests opium, E Sassoon; 28 chests opium, Sewnath Rambatu; 16 chests opium, Hajee Essad Allias; 13 chests opium, Merwanjee Maneckjee and Co; 25 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malacca s, 7 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 6 chests opium, Hujarimul Nursingdass; 21 chests opium, Guljee Singney; 8½ chests opium, Tarachund Luckminarou; 14 chests opium, Budreedass Savekishau; 4 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

904 Marian Moore, Stephens—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1365 Albania, Scolar—The Captain.
1444 Bianca, Stannus—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1298 Callichoe, Irving—Edward Bates & Co.
1229 Cashmere, Thompson—The Captain.
1112 Choice, Masters—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1321 Belvedere, Gardner—Farnham & Co.
1175 Burmah, Nicholson—P. Hormusjee & Sons.
812 Carmarthenshire, Thomas—Ewart, Latham & Co.
481 Fairy, Johnston—The Captain.
188 Great Basses, Carter.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Morrish—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
324 Ocean Bride, Le Gross—W. Nicol & Co.
698 Roma Capitole, Ozilia—The Captain.
756 Superb, Nelson—The Captain.
1175 Tiverton, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
822 Tranmere, Ellis—Owen & Okell.
1240 Winnoma, Bray—Farnham & Co.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

1119 Gwalior, Haselwood—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

723 Ariel, Brown—W. & A. Graham & Co.
763 Ithuriel, Pearson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1047 King Arthur, Johnston—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

917 Excelsior, Joss—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

891 Flora, Marcovich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1225 Bellona, Rhodes—Lyons & Co.
1316 St. Olaf, Pearson—The Captain.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

548 Mula, Morrison—Essa bin Khalefa.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

676 Cashmere, Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST AND CUTCH.

709 Kolna, Profumo—Essa bin Khalefa.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1084 Malacca, Shallard—P. & O. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1874 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
1286 Madura, Smith—B. I. S. N. Co.
995 Farsense, Brooking—W. & A. Graham & Co.
475 Penang, Henderson—B. I. S. N. Co.
918 Riga, Clark—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

265 Africa, Ranchhaupt—T. Topun.
188 Leticia, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.

FOR ADEN.

105 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

450 Day Dream, Nacoda—S. M. A. Lutiff.
188 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cader.
363 Teazer, Nacoda—Hajee Joosub Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

1854 Abyssinia, James—(R. N.)
300 Clyde—(Ordinary.)
190 Constance, Chapman—(Schooner.)
472 Dagmar, Downing—(Steam Tug.)
1050 Dalhousie, Warner.
187 Magdala, James—(R. N.)

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 7th September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 7th September, 12-55 P.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 6th September, 6-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 6th September, 2-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 7th September, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north, thermometer 85, rainfall 53 cents.

CARWAR, 7th September, 4-30 P.M.—Weather showery, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·92, rainfall 52 cents.

MANGALORE, 7th September, 10-40 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, north, north-west, west, thermometer maximum 79, minimum 73, wet bulb 77, barometer 29·79, rainfall 16 cents.

TUTICORIN, 7th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind east, thermometer 83, barometer 29·74.

VINGORLA, 7th September, 5-13 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west mild, thermometer 77.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—7TH SEPTEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom

Via Russia, 7th September, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 40 minutes.

Via Suez, 7th September, 11-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 6th September, 2-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 34 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 7th September, 5 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 24 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 7th September, 7 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 13 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 6th to 9 P.M. of the 7th September is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	3	21	0	10
,, Kurrachee	0	29	0	5
,, Madras	0	22	0	1

HIGH COURT.—8TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]

118-74—Mr. Fletcher—Mariam bebee v Ameena bebee, widow.
120-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sackeenaboo v Kukabhoy Abdool Alli—Fletcher and Smith.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

138-74—Jefferson and Payne—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coor v Narayen Oomtna Laud and others.
244-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Gundeebat v Pursoomull Purmanund.
279-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalphanbhoy Ruttonsey v Mahomedbhoy Pudumsey.
313-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essa bin &c. v Goolam Hoosein—H Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
363-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The London Bank and Mercantile Bank Limited v Byramjee Jehangeer.
267-74—A. Framjee—Sewjee Damjee v Nathoo Appajee.
386-74—M. M. Munshi—Bamonjee Nusserwanjee v Thomas Crawford.
393-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The London and Mercantile Bank Limited v H. L. C. Seitz.

FOR JUDGMENT.

22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny v Jacob Hajee Jamal—Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

468-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gopalrao Bhicajee v Ramchunder Govind—J. Govind.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

543-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein—J C Cama.
453-73—A. Framjee—Lilla Mooljee v Navibai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.
550-74—Jefferson and Payne—Manecklall Atmaram v Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—Hearn and Cleveland.
195-73—Jefferson and Payne—F. A. Spencer and Co. v Bomanjee Merwanjee—G. J. Mody.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

392-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff.
391-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kessowjee Naik v Alfred Preston.
323-74—M. H. Khan—Allee Mahomed bin Mahomed Ally v Allee Ackbar bin Hajee &c.
328-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Dinshaw Nowrojee—C. Shamrao Pandoorung.
361-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Purbat Luuba v Bhandari Ragoonath C.—M. H. Khan.
390-74—In person—Dhunna Bhugga and another v Ramchundra Narayen.
391-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Peter Ewart and others v Valla Lalljee.
395-74—M. H. Khan—Mahomed Cassum bin Hajee A v Abdool Khallick bin Hajee &c.—Fletcher and Smith.
396-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L. B. and M. Bank Limited v Rustomjee Dadabhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Fatia Deepajee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Juggonath and others v Ramchund Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.
105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Ourrim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 5.

Prendergast, Lieut-Colonel, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Madras.
Montgomery, Major General, Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Wellesly, Major, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Johnson, Major General, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Simla.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 4.

Basevi, Major, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Montgomery, Major General, Staff, on leave, to Sholapore.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 5.)

Maj C B Lucie Smith, Depy Comr, Nagpur, rejoined from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Capt J W Macdougall, Offg Depy Comr, on the 28th ultimo, before noon.

Maj C B Lucie Smith, Depy Comr, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Comr of the Nagpur Division, vice Mr Jones, Offg Comr, employed on special duty.

Capt J W Macdougall, Asst Comr, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Nagpur, vice Maj Smith appointed to officiate as Comr of the Nagpur Division.

Mr R H Finch, Asst Comr, is transferred temporarily from Bhandara to Nagpur.

Mr R Obbard, Asst Comr, is transferred from Wardha to Bhandara.

Mr R J E Thomson, Asst. Engr, 2nd grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, has passed the examination in Hindustani by the Departmental standard, and is entitled to the affix of the letters D S to his name.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Sept 3.)

Surgn F M Mackenzie, Civil Surgn, Amritsar, has obtained ninety-two days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 3rd Aug 1874.

Surgn-Maj W B Ramsbotham, M D, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Amritsar during the absence on leave of Surgn Mackenzie.

The Revd J A Stamper, Chaplain of Amritsar, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 21st Sept 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr J P Warburton, Dist Supt of Police, Ludianah, has obtained thirty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from 1st Sept, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Sydney Smith, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Simla, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police at Ludianah, during the [illegible] of Mr Warburton.

Capt O Menzies, Dist Supt of Police, Lahore, has obtained forty days' privilege leave, with effect from 17th Sept, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J McAndrew, Dist Supt of Police, Amritsar, has obtained thirty-nine days' privilege leave, with effect from 22nd Sept, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr L N Broome, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Hoshiarpur to the Gurgaon district.

The Hon the Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions in the General and Irrigation Branches, P W Dept, Punjab, with effect from the 1st Sept. 1874.

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

Ex Engr 2nd to 1st grade—Maj W H Mackesy, Asst Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W Dept.

Ex Engrs 3rd to 2nd Grade—Capt J A Armstrong, R E, Kohat Division, Public works, and Capt H C Rowcroft, R E, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

Asst Engrs 1st Grade, to Ex Engrs 4th Grade—Mr T E Ivens, Derah Ghazikhan Division, Indus Canal, Lieut S L Jacob, R E, 1st Division, Bari Doab Canal, Lieut J B Lindsell, R E, 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, Lieut F Mascall, R E, Persl Asst to Suptg Engr, Lower Bari Doab Canal, Lieut J F Miller, on furlough.

Asst Engrs 2nd to 1st grade—Mr R Bradley, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, Lieut C Hoskyns, R E, Derajat Division Public Works, Mr E T Lang, 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, Mr D McMordie (temporarily deputed to Bengal), Lieut J W O'Callaghan, 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, and Mr H Smallman, Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

Asst Engr 3rd to 2nd grade,—Mr G R M Field, 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal.

The headquarters of the Supg Engr, Upper Bari Doab Circle, having, with the approval of H H the Lieut-Govr, been transferred to Amritsar, all letters, &c, for that officer should, from the 1st Oct, be sent to Amritsar instead of to Lahore.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 2nd September 1874.

Capt R J Callwell, Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry, is directed to proceed to Wellington, on duty, at the public expense.

Capt B B Faunce, S C, having completed a course of instruction in Army Signalling at Chatham, has been granted a certificate of qualification as Instructor.

Capt Faunce is also in possession of a first-class extra Hythe certificate in Musketry.

Surgn-Maj J Davidge from Medical charge, Head Quarters C Bgde R H A, Bangalore, to Medical charge, 43rd Light Infantry.

Surgn-Maj M L White to medical charge, Head Quarters, C Bgde R H A, as a temporary arrangement, without prejudice to his other duties.

The following orders are confirmed:—

27th July 1874—By the Comdt 1st N I, appointing Lieut E Quin, to officiate as Qr Mr without prejudice to his other duties, vice Capt F R B Byrch.

Genl List—Capt F R B Byrch, Qr Mr, 1st N I, from 28th July 1874, for one month, sick certificate, Madras, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

107th Foot—Lieut and Adjt W F Cavaye, from 10th Aug 1874, or date of departure, Bombay, sick certificate, to appear before a Medical Board.

British Medical Service—Surgn-Maj J C Johnston, 43rd Light Infantry, Bangalore, for two months, sick certificate, from 1st Sept 1874, or date of departure.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, of the following transfers of Officers of Royal Artillery:—

Col (Bgdr-Genl) A W Macintire, C B, from 11th to 5th Bgde.
Col C T Du Plat, from 5th to 11th Bgde.

Surgn J S Dill, M D, from Southern District, to Presidency Division.

The following order is confirmed:—

30th June 1874—By the Officer Comg Seetabuldee, appointing Surgn T V Aylen, 28th M N I, to assume medical charge of the Lock Hospital, Seetabuldee, vice Surgn H J Jones, reported absent without leave.

Medical Dept—Surgn J A Clery, M D, attached to A Baty 20th Bgde R A, to England, from date of embarkation, per P and O Steamer from Madras, to appear before a medical board. Unfit to do duty with Troops.

A Genl Court Martial will assemble at Bangalore, at such time and place as may be ordered by the officer Comg the Mysore Division, for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before it.

The Depy Judge Advocate, No 1 Circle, will conduct the proceedings.

The officer Comg the Mysore Division will detail the President and Members of the Court.

Prisoners and witnesses to be warned and are hereby ordered to attend.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to appoint Col G F Shakespear, S C, Depy Judge Advocate, to perform the duties of No 4 Circle, during Lieut-Col Power's absence, or till further orders, but will continue to perform his present duties, till relieved by Lieut-Col C R Wilson—On duty, at the public expense.

Lieut-Col C R Wilson, Depy Judge Advocate, appointed to perform the duties of No 2 Circle—To join on the expiration of the leave granted him on 23rd May last.

On the departure of Lieut-Col Wilson, Col F Mardall, Depy Judge Advocate, will perform the duties of No 3 Circle.

Under instructions from Govt, a Committee composed as follows will assemble at such time and place as the President may direct, to consider, in communication with the Consulting Architect, questions connected with the scheme for converting the P W Workshop, Chepauk, into a Military Hospital.

President—Offg Surgn-Genl H H Massy, M D, C B.
Members—Lieut-Col J Goddard, R E, Dist Engr.

A Surgn, British Medical service, to be nominated by the President.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Bangalore, on duty connected with the ranges during the approaching Rifle Meeting, reporting themselves to the Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry, not later than the 15th instant.

Lieut-Col Smith, Offg Wing Officer 30th N I.

Capts Harvest and Hubbersty, 89th Foot, Chapman, 2nd Wing subn 32nd N I, Austin, Adjt 13th N I, Hill, Qr mr 39th N I, Lynch, 48th Foot and Porteous, Offg 2nd Wing Subn 23rd L I.

Lieut Gordon and McMurray, 89th Foot, and Pennell and Maycock, 48th Foot.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, of the following changes among Officers belonging to Brigades of Royal Artillery serving in this Presidency:—

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieut Col H V Timbrell, "C" Bgde and Lieut Col G A Renny, V C of "D" Bgde R H A.

Lieut A M Renny has been transferred from No 2 Baty 5th Bgde, to D Baty 11th Bgde.

Surgn W J Butler, from attached 1st Regt N I, to Depy Surgn Genl's Dept, British Burmah Division.

Surgn A A Thomas, from Nagode, on being relieved to attach- [illegible]

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 11	3-30 P.M.	...	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 9	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf v. Kurrachee	,, 9	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 19	3-30 P.M.		No after packet
China	,, 21	3-30 P.M.		
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 25	3-30 P.M.	...	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 25	3-30 P.M.	...	5 P.M.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying.

The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.

42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BELLETT—September 2nd, at Barrackpore, the wife of George Bellett, Esq., Bengal Educational Service, of a son.

LANDESHUT—September 4th, at No. 1, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of Wolfe Landeshut, of a son.

SMALLEY—August 27th, at Berhampore, the wife of Major H. Smalley, R. E., of a daughter.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1874.

THE English Postmaster General, Lord John Manners, has, we hear, made an important communication to the Indian Postmaster General, Mr. F. R. Hogg, regarding the letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the revision of the P. and O. Company's contract. Lord John courteously expresses his regret that the letter did not reach him in time to be taken into consideration before the new contract for the Indian mail service was signed; and he goes on to say that, considering the great interest India has in the proper working of this service, and the large share of the subsidy paid by her, he thinks the Imperial Post Office ought not in future to enter into any new contract without having previously consulted the Government of India. The importance of this concession will be generally recognized; and the Indian mercantile community, and the Governments of Bombay and of India, which so heartily supported the efforts of our Chamber of Commerce to secure a thorough discussion of the principle of granting a subsidy for the carriage of the mails, will accept the pledge given by the Postmaster General as some compensation for the trouble they took to enlighten public opinion at home as to the real character of the new bargain concluded with the P. and O. Company. It is true that Lord John Manners can only bind himself; but Dr. Playfair, the Postmaster General of the late Liberal Government, has already shown that he has no liking for the old practice of settling mail contracts secretly and in a hurry, and, once the rule is laid down that the subsidy should not be renewed without the consent of the Government of India whoever may happen to be at the head of the English Post Office will be exceedingly unwilling to bring odium on himself and his party by engaging on his own responsibility alone in confidential negotiations with the Directors of the P. and O. Company. The principle that the Government of India ought to be made a party to any negotiations about the mail service was the chief thing fought for at the recent public meeting in Bombay, which was held too late to influence the decision of the House of Commons on the revised contract so strongly as might have been wished; and it may be hoped that the acceptance by Lord John Manners of a principle which might be applied with advantage in other departments of administration is but the beginning of a new era in which the right of India to have some voice in the management of her own affairs will no longer be disregarded by English statesmen.

But, if the Government of India is glad of the aid of independent opinion in this country to secure to it so great and valuable an extension of its authority, it is bound in return to give all the publicity in its power to any proposals that may be submitted to it for the expenditure of public money in subsidizing mail companies. We shall not have gained much by the admission of India to a voice in the council which settles matters of this kind if the next contract of the P. and O. Company is arranged in the quiet way in which the subsidies to the British India Company are now sanctioned. It is, indeed, a curious circumstance that, while all the affairs of the P. and O. Company are subjected to frequent and severe criticism, no one seems to have a word to say about the connection between the State and another subsidized Company which is in the habit of declaring dividends nearly three times as large as those of the much-envied P. and O. Company. We have often tried to get some information about the subsidies granted to the British India Company by the Government of India; but the whole thing seems to be a mystery. Distinguished Anglo-Indians at home usually speak with enthusiasm of the enterprize and skilful management for which this Company is remarkable. Sir Bartle Frere, whose great remedy for all complaints of the body politic seems to be to start a new line of steamers and assist it with a grant of public money, could not publish a little book about the Famine a few months ago without marking on his map the tracks of the British India Company's mail boats and congratulating this country on possessing so admirably conducted a service; and a recent number of the *Geographical Magazine*, a periodical which is written for the most part by men at the India Office, contained a full and interesting account of the remarkable extension of the operations of this Company, which, beginning with small things, has now acquired the monopoly of the mail traffic around all the coasts of the Arabian Sea, from Zanzibar to Aden, from Aden to Bussorah, from Bussorah to Kurrachee, and from Kurrachee to Bombay and Colombo; as well as of the Bay of Bengal from Madras to Calcutta, and from Calcutta to Rangoon and Singapore. This is almost as important and profitable a monopoly as the P. and O. Company's; and it is of a much more questionable character, for, while we have nothing to say against the way in which the Company does its work, it may certainly be contended with some show of reason that the existence of this monopoly has a very injurious effect by destroying competition in the coasting trade of India. But all the transactions of the State with this Company have been managed so secretly that it is impossible for the public to estimate its exact position. May we hope that now the subject has been brought forward the Government of India will enlighten our darkness?

IT is very doubtful if Anglo-Indians do not over-estimate the pleasures of a return to England, and if it is wise to purchase them, such as they are, at the expense of present comfort and convenience in India. For many a man a furlough to Europe implies something [illegible] blissful. There are to be no more [illegible] of enjoyment, and no [illegible] heavy rains but the delightful and salubrious climate of Great Britain. The days and nights at home are to be spent in a round of enjoyments. Grouse shooting, hunting, the parks, the clubs, the theatres are only a few of the attractions the homeward-bound pictures in his fancy, nor are a host of loving warm-hearted relatives forgotten in his day-dreams, every one of whom will be sure to open his house to the Indian, placing his horses, moors, guns, and carriages as a matter of course at his disposal. Living will cost next to nothing among so hospitable a crew, and he will revel in the best society—all Indians do. Rich and beautiful young women will throw themselves at his feet, or, if he is already married, will send himself and wife invitations to their parties: in a word and a vulgarism, old England is all beer and skittles in the imagination of our friend until he has actually returned home and reaped disappointment. For very few of us enjoy much of the good things here mentioned when we visit the old country; but, on the contrary, we discover when too late that, if it is hard to live in these dear times in India, it is many times more difficult to do so at home. Furlough pay and allowances go a very little way in a country where meat is a shilling a pound and a cheap suit of clothes costs a "fiver." The benevolent official with whom English rates of pay originated never contemplated opera boxes or grouse moors as part of their charges, so that generally speaking those Anglo-Indians who delight in music or in field sports must enjoy their pastimes at the expense of others, if they are to enjoy them at all. But "those others," as the French say, the worst of it is they are so difficult to find. Unhappily a live Indian is no rarity at home these days, and probably even the most illiterate dustman is aware that he is no longer a Nabob. There is no respect shown us, and the British world is generally indifferent, as is also very often the case with our relatives, whether we hail from Boree Bunder or from Timbuctoo. The shooting and the fishing, if we get it, is commonly discovered not to be nearly so good as imagination painted it upon the arid Indian plains. We find more work made about killing a hen pheasant than a tiger, back mahseer fishing against trout fishing in limpid and netted brooks, swear there is no hunting like pigsticking, and no clubs like those of India, and as the sum total of our discontent never cease to wonder why we ever left India to go to England. Naturally we growl at the English climate. Everyone does. More unnaturally, in club window, in lodging-house, by sea and by land, we curse the fatherland as a place no one can afford to live in, and we finally—casting the dust off our feet perchance at warm-hearted relatives who have only asked us to dinner—return rejoicing to India, which is sure to receive us warmly if our aunts and uncles don't.

But what an amount of screwing and pinching economy some of us undergo for months and years together to save money for the disappointment here only hinted at. There are people who will cut down their victuals and rob themselves of their beer to make this "Europe" pilgrimage, apparently only for the purpose of execrating everyone and everything in the land of their nativity. To be sure they starve there, but then they practised starving to make the trip, and should be prepared to endure it. That trip to Europe is constantly in the mouths of some persons. They are always thinking of it, and are really unable to enjoy themselves in the present, so dazzling are the prospects of their glorious future. Yet when the season of happiness comes, as might be expected, it does not equal anticipation, but falls far below it. It is the way of life, and of things in general, and we can hardly expect Indian affairs to be exceptional: nevertheless, it is a pity that so many of us will not, or cannot, make the best of what they have got for craving after what nearly always disappoints them in the future.

If people put furloughs and home trips, English green fields, English enjoyments, and all that kind of thing out of their heads altogether while here, and made up their minds, like our predecessors of fifty years ago, to live and perhaps die in the country, they would make India a much pleasanter place to reside in than it is, while they would be none the worse in health for their contentment. Were it necessary to take change of air and scene there is, or there ought to be, no need to go to Europe for it. Is not Cashmere comparatively close at hand, Persia too, the sea, and a run to the Colonies? Taking the everlasting rupee into the consideration of these things, as is very necessary, and the impracticability of enjoying oneself in England without considerable means for the purpose, we should say that an Anglo-Indian, whether married or single, has fairer chances of obtaining health and pastime in Srinuggur than in London, in New Zealand than North Britain. To be sure, the exodus must set towards the new countries before we can willingly part with the old ones; but if Government encouraged Asiatic and Australian rather than European travel among its servants, and society determined to make the best of its position out here at the same time, we really do not see why we should not be able in course of years to dispense with the European tour, which, however we regard it, in these hard times is better calculated to afford discontent to the tourist than those delights with which it is associated in the imaginations of so many of us.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE learn from good authority that the following changes are resolved upon in the Political Department of this Presidency:—Mr. Peile, as all the Bombay world may know, and as the great majority in Kattywar are pleased to see, returns to office as Political Agent in October. Colonel Parr, who we observe is a passenger with Mr. Peile, is destined for Cutch. Captain Goodfellow is to go to Myhee Kanta, ousting Major LeGeyt, who returns to his post as an Assistant in Kattywar. Colonel Shortt remains in the secondary position of Superintendent in Pahlunpore, but it is proposed to allow him the salary of the Cutch appointment for the short time that he continues in India. Colonel Black resigns the service.

FROM the report submitted by the Superintendent-General of Vaccination in the Punjab, for the year 1873-74, it appears that the total number of vaccinations in the province during the year was 4,73,196, being 1,01,011 in excess of the number in the previous year, the percentage of successful cases was 95·46 against 93·91, and the averaged cost 2 annas 7 pie against 2 annas 10 pie in 1872-73. The report affords evidence that opposition to vaccination though still to be met with is gradually on the decline. It is noticed that out of 611 persons vaccinated in the town of Loodianah only 54 were Hindoos: the Mahomedan population, it is pointed out, is nearly three times that of the Hindoo, but still the proportion of vaccinators in the case of the latter, is noticeably low, and the Lieutenant-Governor expresses a hope that the local officers will exert their influence with the Hindoo community to pay greater attention to this important duty. With respect to vaccination operations in Native States, the Lieutenant-Governor notices with great satisfaction that His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala has introduced an efficient system of vaccination into his territory, and that the Rajas of Nahun and Belaspore are reported to have afforded every assistance to the officers of the department, in their respective States, and His Honour's thanks will in consequence be conveyed to those Chiefs. The report is considered to be on the whole satisfactory and encouraging, and the Lieutenant-Governor expresses his acknowledgments to Dr. Gordon, the head of the Vaccination Department, and the several officers employed [illegible]

YESTERDAY afternoon the Chamber of Commerce met to discuss once more the question whether the docks which it is intended to build should be placed upon the Elphinstone estate or Mody Bay. Mr. Lord, the chairman, in a singularly long, and somewhat loose and wearisome speech, [illegible] urged with great fervour that the Mody Bay site would be far the better one for the commercial interests of Bombay. It seems to be accepted that the nearer docks are placed to the grand centre of trade, the Fort, the more valuable they must be. Accordingly, one of the chief points urged in favour of the Mody Bay site was its vicinity to the Fort compared with the distance between the Fort and the Elphinstone estate. It was contended over and over again that the expense of carting goods from the latter site would be a serious drawback to importers allowing cargo to be unloaded there; and that if the evil of cartage would exist also if the Mody Bay site were chosen, at all events the evil would exist only in a minified state. Mr. Lord concluded by moving a series of four resolutions, to the effect that the committee of management be empowered to address a memorial to the Secretary of State for India urging the immediate settlement of the dock dispute; that the members of the Chamber favoured the Mody Bay site as more central and convenient than the Elphinstone site; that they trust that the Government of India will not allow their natural desire to improve the Elphinstone estate weigh against what is best for the mercantile interests of the port; and that the committee be authorised to memorialize the Government of India, or Secretary of State, to comply with the request of the Port Trustees in their letter, No. 773, dated 15th inst., to take back all the land not immediately required for dock or bunders, to hand over the remainder on the terms asked by the Trustees, and to declare again free all the bunders that were so before the passing of the Act of 1870; also to protest against surplus dock dues (in whatever way they may arise) being applied to any other purpose than dock or harbour improvements, or the reduction of the dues themselves. Mr. Forbes seconded the motion in a well knit speech, in which he [illegible] the position which the Chamber now desired to take up. Once upon a time the Chamber certainly desired that docks on the Elphinstone estate might be gone on with; but circumstances were entirely altered now, inasmuch as the Port Trustees had failed to make the revenue of the Trust cope with the expenditure, and now desired to be relieved of the incubus of having to pay interest on a large portion of the value that had been expended on the ill-advised purchase of the Elphinstone estate; and when the Chamber came to their former resolution, they sought to save delay in the construction of docks, and to make the best of a bad job, which they certainly considered the liability to pay interest on the Elphinstone estate to be. Messrs. Bythell and Hall will, if we may judge from the attitude they assumed at the meeting yesterday, oppose Mr. Lord's motion, and propose that the Secretary of State be told that the site the Chamber approve of is still the Elphinstone estate. Considering the advantages that are in favour of the Mody Bay site, these gentlemen will surely be cutting off their nose to spite their face if they contend that the best thing the members of the Chamber can do is to be consistent and abide by the resolution which they came to formerly under very different circumstances from those that exist at present. The discussion has been adjourned till next Monday.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND THE NATIVES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THERE is little doubt, we think, that the representations made in this journal from time to time, and our persistent opposition to the Carting Agency system which obtained on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, have been mainly instrumental in modifying that great imposition on the public, from the fact of the attention of the Government of India having been attracted to the question by what has appeared in these columns. However little that Government may be influenced by the press of India, when its suggestions or criticisms bear upon their measures or their members, they are not unmindful of complaints, especially if made by natives in their own journals which may affect their comfort, well-being, or polity. What we are about to state is an illustration of the fact of this description of critical supervision, and we doubt whether there is a railway in India which has not come in for its share of the Supreme Government's inquisitions.

Not long since, at a meeting of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, extracts were read of selections from two vernacular newspapers published in Lucknow. One of these drew attention to the inconveniences suffered by natives in being crammed into lower class carriages. We must not forget to observe that, through a flight of fancy, or an idiosyncrasy of the local nomenclators, the classes on this line are defined as "upper," "lower reserved," and "lower," being equivalent to our vulgar, though generally accepted, equivalents of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. The passengers have to travel standing for several stations, and on a train reaching a station the carriages are not unlocked to give the indigenous travellers a chance of refreshment. Special complaint is made about the difficulty of procuring water, and a contrast is drawn of the care with which European passengers are looked after. Another of the papers writes bitterly of the losses arising to the native public in the transport of their goods by rail; extortions are practised, carelessness is shown in the loading and unloading of goods, indifference to the value of property committed to the care of the Company, and abstraction of goods either en route or at the stations by the railway subordinates. The article closes with these words:—"To such causes it is due that the merchants of Lucknow still transmit their goods largely by means of boats and carts. The attention of Government is invited to all this."

The Consulting Engineer, O. and R. Railway, enquired if the Agent had known of either of the cases complained of, and what remedy had been applied with reference to the 2nd case. That official, the C. E., observed that consignees would often prefer to take a short delivery and say nothing about it to avoid loss of time, personal inconvenience, or greater expense, and asked whether such cases were reported to the Agent by the Traffic Department or by the Railway Police when brought to their knowledge. We may here observe, by the way, that the police on this singularly constituted line, and unlike other Indian railways, are *Railway* and not Government servants and under the immediate orders of the Railway authorities. The Agent, Colonel J. H. Jenkins, remarked that the Government of India had officially stated that attention was invited to the representations of the vernacular papers not with the intention of casting any reflection on the management of railways, *or of requiring explanations*, but with a view of aiding the different Agencies in making such improvements as were possible. He had consequently no reply to make, further than that all complaints, whether made direct to himself or to the Traffic Superintendents, or through the medium of the vernacular journals, were promptly and fully enquired into, and, if substantiated, redressed. The Consulting Engineer, Colonel de Bourbel, did not read the letter of the Government of India as enabling the Company to withhold any information required by Government under the guaranteed contract; complaints in the native newspapers should of course be disposed of by the officers of the Company, but he must reserve the right of asking, on the part of Government, for any information concerning them which may occasionally appear necessary.

The Agent did not understand the contract to give the authority now claimed: Clause X. defined the control and superintendence to be exercised, but these did not, in his opinion, extend to the investigation of all unauthenticated statements which might appear in the vernacular papers. The Government of India had expressed its views clearly on the subject, and he was not aware that they had since been modified.

"The Consulting Engineer could not agree in this opinion of the Agent, which would virtually free the Company from any criticism or control in this matter. If the [illegible] in such a manner as to give rise to complaints and the latter appear to need remedy, the Government may naturally at times wish [illegible] what attention is really given to them, what has been done, and the Company [illegible] to supply such information of its pro[illegible] whenever required. The point is [illegible] to the public, and he would refer it for [illegible] of Government.

The Government, in reply, referring to the Agent's having twice demurred to [illegible] tions with regard to certain points in the [illegible] ment of the line upon which the Consulting Engineer considered that explanation [illegible] necessary, observed that the complaints [illegible] caused the enquiry had been made known [illegible] Agency through the Government selections from vernacular newspapers, and which were [illegible] furnished to all railways direct. [illegible] ciding last year upon this course they issued a circular explaining the object of Government in introducing a new arrangement, but that it was not intended to have an inquisitorial meaning. It was stated that this was done "not with any idea of casting reflections on the management of railways or of requiring explanations," but this meant that the selections were not circulated for the purpose of obtaining explanations. It did not mean that the Government of India debarred themselves from seeking explanations whenever they should think necessary, or that they, in any way, intended to relax the power which, under the contract, the Consulting Engineer, as the representative of Government, has of seeking explanations on their behalf, and his power to do so, but this power of enquiry must, the Government stated, be exercised with all due discretion.

Mutatis mutandis, the exercise of such supervision and reference would, we infer, apply to all railways throughout India, so that complaints, which appear not only in the selections from vernacular newspapers, printed by Government, but in the English and native journals throughout the country, may, at any time, form the subjects of enquiry, and of this there was a practical illustration in the Bombay and Baroda Carting Agency case. We opine, however, that what may be medicine for the patient would not cure the physician, for verily the complaints, not only against the Government, but their subordinates, are so numerous in these very same selections, to say nothing of the press as a body, that we should require a special Parliamentary Commission to sift and get to the bottom of them. What with complaints against the Police, Municipal, and Revenue administrations, and a host of miscellaneous charges against everybody and everything connected with the Government, the labours of such a Commission would be "still beginning, never ending."

The State Railways are, we suppose, too young to afford criticism as yet from any direction. Yet, we think, a few trenchant and sarcastic sentences might be strung together by the native press on the gross and disgraceful mismanagement that, for eight long years, clothed the Lahore and Peshawur State Railway. It would be a curious problem to solve how much of the Indian revenue was metaphorically and literally eaten away by the reckless blundering of the State, which would not have been tolerated in a guaranteed private company for six months. We had well nigh forgotten that it is the physician upon whom we have commenced to discourse, and not the patient relatively: two very different individuals, and in widely different positions.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 31ST AUGUST.

LAST week was an unusually gay one for us Kurracheeites. A number of gentlemen from all parts of the province had arrived to have a few days' entertainment and a little diversion from the dull and humdrum monotony of every-day life. The sports commenced in right earnest last Tuesday afternoon with croquet, in which Messrs. Blest and Steele beat Messrs. Wedderburn and Campbell. In the evening there was a dinner given by Mr. Campbell, at which about thirty gentlemen attended. The thanks of the Kurrachee Station Cricket Club are due to Mr. Campbell for the hospitable manner in which he received the Hyderabad cricketers. On Wednesday morning followed a pigeon shooting match in which Hyderabad gained the day over Kurrachee. The afternoon was fixed for quoits, but no match was, however, played. On Thursday afternoon we had a match at rackets, in which Sir William Merewether and Lieutenant Brackenbury played against Captain Brough and Mr. Blest, and beat them. Sir William played uncommonly well. In the evening there was a dinner at the mess of the 66th Regiment, to which about fifty were invited, amongst whom were the Hyderabad eleven and strangers. The band of H. M.'s 66th Pompadours was also in attendance, although it had played the previous night at Government House. On Friday the 28th followed a double innings cricket match in the Government Gardens between the eleven of Hyderabad and Kurrachee, in which the latter won easy by nine wickets. While the highest score in one innings on the side of Hyderabad is 24 by Captain Kelly, there is 45 on the side of Kurrachee by Major Malcolmson. The next best score on the side of Hyderabad is 15 by Sergeant Williams, while there is 22 by Mr. Campbell on the side of Kurrachee. The following are the scores:—

HYDERABAD STATION CRICKET CLUB.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
Capt. Cunningham, b Lang	6	run out	12
,, Brough, c. Maclaine, b Lang	0	c Brackenbury, b Pringle	3
,, Kelly, b Pringle	24	c and b Pringle	6
,, Caldecott, c Maclaine, b Lang	11	run out	19
Bombadier Robson, b Lang	3	run out	4
Mr. Wilkins, run out, b Pringle	11	c Lang, b Lang	6
,, Blest, b Lang	2	run out	0
Sergt. Williams, b Lang	15	c Maclaine, b Lang	5
Mr. Philpotts, c Brackenbury, b Pringle	0	run out	4
Lieut. Werge, not out	2	c Malcolmson, b Pringle	5
Private Turner, absent	0	c Bonus, b Lang	7
Byes	2		[illegible]
Leg Byes	2		[illegible]
Wides	0		2
Total	78	Total	76

KURRACHEE STATION CRICKET CLUB.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
Mr. Campbell, c & b Wilkins	22	not out	[illegible]
Major Malcolmson, c Robson, b Caldecott	45		
Captain Freeman, run out, b Wilkins	15	b Caldecott	[illegible]
Colonel Bonus, c Wilkins, b Caldecott	2	not out	11
Lieut. Pringle, run out	13		
Mr. Lang, hit wicket, b Caldecott	12		
Lieut. Brackenbury, c & b Wilkins	17		
Lieut. Haynes, b Wilkins	1		
Capt. Bishop, not out	1		
Mr. Fehey, b Wilkins	0		
,, Maclaine, b Caldecott	3		
Byes	4		
Leg Byes	2		
Wides	1		
Total	138	Total	17

The eleven of Kurrachee and Hyderabad were invited to dinner in the Sind Club on Friday evening, where about fifty gentlemen did full justice to the sumptuous feast provided for them. The following morning followed a single innings cricket match between Hyderabad and Kurrachee, which was not finished, as you will find from the following scores, though it is evident that victory was more on the side of Kurrachee than Hyderabad, for, while the former scored 169 runs, the latter had scored 92 and only four more wickets had to go down. Captain Freeman made the splendid highest score of 53 runs. Major Malcolmson was second best, he having made 38 runs, and Mr. Campbell made the third best score of 31 runs; but he was in for hours and hours and tired out and disappointed all the bowlers on the other side by his remarkably steady batting. Major Malcolmson kept the wickets on both days beautifully so that one could not venture out of the crease to make forward play. Mr. Lang bowled remarkably well, as will be seen from the number of wickets that fell to his bowling. Captain Caldecott on the side of Hyderabad also bowled pretty well. Besides cricketing, there were other games played in the Government Gardens on Saturday afternoon, such as croquet, badminton, and archery, which latter attracted great attention, there being amongst the assembled *élite* Sir William Merewether, General Addison, Colonel Lambert, and others. The following are the scores of the return match:—

KURRACHEE. HYDERABAD.

Government of Maharashtra

on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CARLIST WAR.

LONDON, 5th September.

[illegible] from Spain state that the Carlists [illegible] have fired upon the German [illegible] which replied by sending 34 shells into [illegible].

DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

[illegible] took place at Mens in the south of France on the 4th instant, requiring the intervention of the gendarmerie, who wounded nineteen [illegible] of the rioters.

There were slight demonstrations at other places [illegible] arrests were made at Lyons on the [illegible].

LONDON, 5th Sept., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras, [illegible]/16d.

Exchange on India	1s. 9½d.
Oriental Bank shares	£47
Chartered Bank shares	£15
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£25
Hongkong and Shanghai „	£27 10.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96¼.
4½ per cent. do. do.	97½.
5½ per cent. do. do.	101¼.
Consols, for account	92⅜.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	100.
Bar Silver	58.

The Bombay mails of the 13th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will ar[illegible] this morning from the [illegible], where he has been for the last week.

The steamer Elizabeth Martin, with the members of the scientific expedition appointed to observe the transit of Venus at the Cape, arrived in Table Bay on the 29th of June.

The completion of the history of the Madras Army, commenced by the late Colonel R. S. Wilson, has, we are told, been entrusted by the local Government to Colonel W. J. Wilson, a brother of the deceased officer, and late Inspector-General of Jails in that Presidency.

A telegram from Port Elizabeth, published in the *Cape Standard* of the 4th of July, says—"The ship Royal Oak, from Akyab to Liverpool, with a cargo of rice, put in yesterday for repairs, reports having experienced severe gales of wind, during which vessel was struck by lightning, thrown on her beam-ends, rudder broken, sails blown away, and 180 bags rice had to be thrown overboard to enable them to get at rudder to fix temporary guides."

The *Englishman* has been given to understand that it is the wish of the Viceroy that the late Lady Canning's Monument at Barrackpore should be removed thence to St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and that a new one in Carrara marble, a *fac simile* of the old, with the exception of the inlaying and lapidary work, be erected at the former place. The dismantlement will be supervised by a superior officer of the Public Works Department with a view to ensuring that the tomb is not disturbed.

The correspondents of the *Madras Athenæum* must have an easy time of it, if that journal is in the habit of receiving as original communications wholesale extracts from comparatively recently published books. The snake charming story from the *Athenæum*, which was reproduced yesterday morning in the Bombay papers, is a transcript, with very few alterations, of a portion of the ninth chapter of Colonel Walter Campbell's book, "My Indian Journal." It is the belief of at least one sounding journalist in India who now employs his facile pen on behalf of Government that it is much better for an editor, when he has little to say, to fill up two columns of his paper, leading and otherwise, with extracts from other papers, and possibly the correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* holds a similar opinion about the rights of *meum* and *tuum*.

A Calcutta paper tells us that there were upwards of 200 applicants for the two appointments of sub-emigration agents for the Government of British Guiana, to which a salary of £400 per annum is attached, subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. From the above number of applicants, it seems that some four or five were selected to compete, and out of these the two, who have done best, will be appointed, one of whom is Mr. Henry Walpole, late a captain in H. M.'s military service, and the only son of the late General Walpole, commanding H. M.'s Indian Army. This gentleman is said to have passed a most creditable examination in the vernacular, and in Tamil more especially. The successful gentlemen will each be provided with a free passage to their respective future destinations.

A correspondent writes to us to complain that natives seem to be in the habit of sending their servants to the public gardens in order to supply them with bouquets. He says—"In Elphinstone Circle, the other morning, I saw a native picking all the finest flowers and making them up into bouquets, &c. On enquiring by whose authority he did so, the malee told me that some Byramjee Sett, connected with the Municipal office, had given him an order to allow his servant to collect what he wanted. I should like to know who the Mr. Byramjee is who arrogates to himself the right of cutting the public plants, and what he pays for the privilege? The value of the flowers may not be very great in a monetary sense, but the taxpayers are entitled at least to look at them, and unless Byramjee Sett pays the expense of keeping up the gardens he should be restricted, like the rest of the public, to that privilege only."

Messrs. Solomon, Moss, Gideon & Co.'s St. Helena Shipping Report for June and July reports that nearly all the masters of vessels which had touched there during the fortnight reported having experienced terrific weather from the 1st to the 6th of May about latitude 9 S. and longitude 47 E. Amongst the ships that sustained damages were the Prince Arthur from Coringa, the Constantine from Rangoon, the City of Vienna from Akyab, the Wimbledon from Bassein, and the Warwick Castle from Rangoon. The Jorawur from Calcutta had a narrow escape, for the captain reports "May 1, lat. 8-30 S., long. 88-30 E.—Encountered a hurricane from N. W. to N. E., which continued until the 3rd May. The vessel was thrown on her beam-ends, and remained so for several hours; heavy seas all the time making complete breaches over her, carrying away starboard bulwarks, and damaging the rudder and bowsprit. From May 25, lat. 29-37 S., long 40-00 E., to June 22, a succession of gales, with high seas, which strained the decks very much, and caused them to leak."

The African traveller Gerard Rohlfs has recently explored the Desert of Sahara apparently with the view of finding out whether it is habitable by civilised beings. The oasis in it have been secluded for many years, and it is said that that of Farafrah was never visited by any European before Rohlfs visited it. The oasis of Dakhel is a large settlement, having a population of 17,000, and capable of supporting ten times that number. Westward progress was eventually barred by a country where mountains of treacherous shifting sand with broad hollows between offered no foothold for the caravan. A large and interesting addition to our knowledge of this part of the African continent is the result of the expedition, and the question whether the Great Desert can be made inhabitable is definitely solved in the negative. Who the civilised persons are who were ever curious to know whether the Desert of Sahara would furnish them with a suitable residence it is impossible to say. One would think that if retirement were wanted there are plenty of quiet places in the world without troubling the great African Desert.

The Hooghly Bridge bids fair to be an endless cause of disaster, and those acquainted with the nature and strength of the current in the river at certain seasons of the year will be quite prepared to find it so. On Wednesday last, we read in a Calcutta paper, a cargo boat, while going up the river, ran foul of a steamer belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company within the middle opening of the Hooghly Bridge, and capsized. Only one of the crew succeeded in saving his life by clinging to the anchor of the steamer, while the others were carried away by the current, which was very strong, and drowned. Also, on the same day, another cargo-boat (up-country), while coming down the river, ran foul of the bridge and capsized, the whole of the crew meeting with a watery grave. Again on Thursday last, an inland steamer ran against a third cargo-boat within the middle opening of the bridge, while coming down the river. The *manji* fell into the river from the shock the boat received, but he was fortunate enough to be picked up by the crew of the steamer. The boat was, however, in this instance not capsized and escaped uninjured. Indeed it would appear that accidents of a more or less serious character and frequently with fatal results are of almost daily occurrence.

From the approximate traffic return of the Persian Gulf section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the month of August, it appears that the number of messages forwarded was 2,635 as against 1,868 and 1,368 for the same period of the years 1873 and 1872 respectively. The gross receipts were Rs. 1,00,448-7-9 as compared with Rs. 84,388-15-0 and Rs. 62,208-9-0 in [illegible] named periods. The receipts are thus apportioned:—Persian [illegible] Rs. [illegible]; Indian Telegraph Department Rs. 21,387-6-6, Turkish Administration Rs. 705-1-9, and Persian Administration Rs. 37,017-12-9. The rate of transmission of messages between India and Great Britain during the month of August was as follows:—

	Via Teheran. hrs.	ms.
From Calcutta (average)	2	42
From Bombay	2	23
From Madras	2	40

and between Great Britain to India (Kurrachee) was—

	Via Teheran. d.	h.	m.	Via Turkey. d.	h.	m.
Longest time	0	7	28	1	11	34
Shortest time	0	0	5	0	5	26
Mean time	0	2	29	0	19	35

Of the total number of messages 70 were upon the service of Government and 2,565 were of a private or commercial nature.

The following exciting incident is related, by the writer of "Three Months in the Forests of Travancore," in the *Madras Mail*:—"Threading our way carefully, single file, along the narrow track, now cutting a path through the dense jungle with our hunting knives (essential appendages to an expedition such as ours), again getting to a clearer space, where the fresh breezes fanned our heated brow, and glimpses of [illegible] hill and slopes and valleys appeared through the trees, but still proceeding steadily upwards, we at length came to an open space on the verge of a steep and precipitous hill side, where we sat down to rest and enjoy the beauty of the scene. On one hand towered the mighty forest trees rising tier above tier to the blue heavens; on the other, a yawning precipice sloped down to where a mountain torrent settled among great boulders of rock far below us. While we were gazing in quiet admiration of the scene, a rustling of the trees, and sounds of hurried footsteps rapidly approaching, made us turn hastily round, and a magnificent sight greeted our astonished eyes. A noble stag, his antlers thrown back in an attitude of listening, his nostrils dilated in terror, was flying down the path straight towards us, and in another instant the cause of his terror became apparent. A splendid tiger was following in his path, rushing down the narrow gorge, leaping over every [illegible] that barred his way, and momentarily [illegible] his prey. The stag flew on not seeing [illegible] wild haste, until he was so close we could almost have touched him, when his terrified gaze fell upon us, standing rifle in hand, though we refrained from firing, seeing the tiger behind. To go on was death from our bullets, behind the tiger was close upon him, and without an instant's hesitation he turned and took a flying leap over the precipice, the tiger, (who had never once caught sight of us, so intently was he gazing at his prey,) following in his excitement, and in a moment both the noble animals were lost to sight among the branches of the trees, where they must have been dashed into a thousand pieces before they reached the bottom."

A Correspondent of the *Lucknow Times*, writing from Booldana, Berar, gives some particulars of a case of police torture which has lately been disposed of by Captain Huddleston, the Deputy Commissioner, and it is satisfactory to find that the punishment inflicted upon these inhuman miscreants is severe, even though it may not be commensurate with the atrocity of the crime of which they have been convicted:—Four men were arrested on suspicion in a case of murder committed in the village of Belaur, and were immediately subjected to *police treatment* in order to extract a confession—one of them, it is alleged, succumbed to the treatment he thus received, and his death was, it is said, glossed over as a suicide. The remaining three, being conscious of their innocence, held out under all kinds of tortures, some of which are unfit for publication, until a devilish device entered into the prolific brain of the inspector, who had the accused handcuffed and bound in a room, and brought their three wives before them, and threatened that, if they did not at once confess to the murder and depose as they would be tutored before the magistrate, he would have the three accused's wives forced before the eyes of their husbands. The accused, in despair, then said, "all right; do with us what you will, we will confess and swear to any and every thing that you may tell us, but do not dishonour our wives." The accused accordingly confessed before a magistrate with a circumstantiality of detail that carried conviction with it, and, were it not that the real culprit who was struck with remorse voluntarily came forward and confessed, these three innocent men would most assuredly have been hanged. The sentences passed on the three accused are—Inspector Kurreem Khan to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 with the alternative of another year and a half, Chief Constable Sewram Singh, to 4½ years and Rs. 200 fine, with the alternative of another year; and the Deshmook of the village to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

DELAYS OF JUSTICE IN THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On the 6th of August last the Right Hon'ble Sir R. J. Phillimore, Dean of Arches, delivered judgment in the "Exeter Reredos" case—it was an appeal from a decision of the Lord Bishop of Exeter. In the report it is stated that the case had been argued on three days at the latter end of July, and that the Dean of Arches, in giving his judgment, said that the case was one of considerable importance.

Now that discussion is going on in your paper as to the length of time which some of the learned judges in Bombay take in considering their judgments, I call your attention to this "Exeter Reredos" case, to show that there a fortnight, for consideration, was deemed sufficient.

If you watch the decisions in the Courts at home you will find they are generally given either at the close of the trial or within two or three weeks afterwards.

Kindly direct your reporter in future, when he sends you a judgment for publication, to inform you at the same time on what day judgment was reserved; and then, if you would give these dates a prominent place in your journal, the public would be able to judge whether the charge of dilatoriness that has been brought against the High Court is well founded or not.

Z.

* We shall try to carry out our correspondent's suggestion. It is only fair to say, with reference to the complaint of delays of justice in the High Court, that no one has a word to say against Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Bayley, who always do their work promptly.—Ed. B. G.

A [illegible] UNNECESSARY DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The authorship of certain letters that have appeared in your paper, headed "The Delaying of Justice in the High Court," having been attributed to me in several places, I beg to be allowed the opportunity of emphatically stating that I have had nothing whatever to do, either directly or indirectly, with those letters. I should not have thought it necessary to notice these unfounded suspicions against me, if I did not see that they stood a chance of being in a manner confirmed by the casual mention, in one of the letters, of a suit in which I am personally interested, and if I did not observe indications of their existence in quarters where it is most desirable they should not for a moment exist.—I have, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA.

Bombay, 7th September.

THE DHOBIES' ITCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "The Antiquary" writes—"There is no excuse for 'Soap,' as he knows the nature of the disease, although he does not seem to know how to prevent it." Quite true! I do not know *how to prevent it*, and that is what is required to be discovered!

With regard to the lecture about disinfecting clothes, &c., I may relieve "The Antiquary's" mind at once, by stating, directly I found I had the rash, I sent for my doctor and was speedily cured, and all my clothes were thoroughly disinfected. What others did I know not, I neither control their actions, nor their buckbaskets.

I would remind "The Antiquary" that the custom is, the doctors report diseases, *not patients*; and I apprehend if the sanitary authorities require any information on the subject, they can easily get it from the doctors and chemists (especially Kemp and Co.), who dispense the Goa Powder.

SOAP.

7th September.

BOMBAY.

The Walkeshwur Fair will commence on Thursday next, the 10th instant, and continue for five days.

Vagrants.—James Wilson and James Simpson, Europeans, were placed yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with wandering about without any ostensible means of support. His Worship directed them to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

We have been requested to notify, for the information of the charitable public, that the Police poor-box has for some time past been quite empty, and it has, in consequence, been found impossible to comply with numerous applications for relief from deserving objects of charity.

A Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held on Sunday last, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of one Mungoola, a little Hindoo girl. Verdict—That death was caused by her having eaten a piece of opium which, during her mother's absence from home, she had taken from a box in which it was kept.

A Reputed Thief.—Shaik Hoosain Ismail, an old offender, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having been found loitering about Shaik Abdool Rayman Street, on the previous night, without being able to render a satisfactory account of himself. The prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two months.

Thefts.—One Carsim Curreem was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a rupee from the person of a certain Motee Rutna.—One Basker Damodar reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 172, from the persons of himself and his wife, while they were asleep in their room on the night of Saturday last.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.—Mr. Eugene C. Schrottky will deliver the second of a series of lectures on the Principles of Rational Agriculture and their application in India, at the rooms of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at 5-30. Members are requested to attend. The lecture is open to the public, and natives who are interested in the furtherance of Indian agriculture are especially invited.

The second anniversary of the V. J. S. Knowledge Improving Society was held on Sunday last, at the Society's hall, at Breach Candy Road. It was largely attended by distinguished members of the Hindoo community, amongst whom was present Master Balla Sahib Vinayekrao. After the reading of the annual report several gentlemen addressed the meeting. A plentiful distribution of nosegays and sprinkling of rose-water followed these, and the meeting separated after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Nanabhoy Sadanund Kale.

Cricket.—The conquering match between the Bishop's High School and the Colonial Cricket Club was played on Saturday, the 5th instant, on the Finance Ground. The playing was excellent on both sides, especially the fielding of the Colonial, and the batting and bowling of the Bishop's High School, which was well deserving of praise. Messrs. V. Donohoe and A. George distinguished themselves on the Bishop's High School side, whilst on that of the Colonial, Messrs. C. George and T. Macnamara did so. The exciting game commenced at 2 P.M. and ended at 6 P.M. in favour of the Bishop's High School, who were the conquerors by four runs.

Assault.—David Brown, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Lali Sing Shewsing on the previous day. Complainant stated that he was walking along Dhobie Talao road when the prisoner came up and, for no reason whatever, struck him a heavy blow on the chest, which threw him down. The defendant alleged that he was drunk, and scarcely knew what he was doing at the time. His Worship, however, fined him Rs. 5, and upon the representation of Inspector Austen, who stated that he had observed the defendant for the past three weeks wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, his Worship ordered him to be removed to the Government workhouse.

Fatal Accident in the Harbour.—We regret to record a melancholy accident that occurred on Sunday last, in the harbour, to one of the crew of the s. s. Excelsior. It appears that one Patrick O'Toole, an ordinary seaman, had been drinking freely during the day, and, later in the evening, was so considerably elevated, that he insisted upon fighting some one of the crew. O'Toole openly declared his intention, but none of the men seemed disposed to accept his challenge. He at length selected one of the sailors, Heaney, whom he offered to fight for mere pastime. Heaney, however, replied that if O'Toole would content himself to wait till the following morning when he should be sober, he would have no objection to engage him. O'Toole was not to be satisfied and lost no time in taking his coat off and striking out at Heaney. A scuffle then took place in which both the men fell overboard. They immediately sank, but while under the water, O'Toole released his hold of his antagonist, who came to the surface, and was rescued by means of a rope which was thrown out to him. The unfortunate man O'Toole, we are sorry to say, was never seen again, and his body up to the present time has not been recovered. It may be mentioned that two others of the crew plunged into the sea after him, but did not succeed in rescuing him.

Prince of Wales Press Company.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at its registered office, Rampart Row. Mr. G. F. Rimington was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report having been read, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. H. R. Cormack, That the directors' report and balance sheet for the year ending 30th June 1874 be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr Cormack, and seconded by Mr. Vulubdas Nursey, That a dividend of Rs 150 per share be declared out of the profits of the year ending 30th June last, payable on and after the 9th inst. to the shareholders on the register on the 30th June last.

Proposed by Mr. Vullubdas Nursey, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee, That H. R. Cormack and W. T. Crockett, Esqrs, be re-elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, and seconded by Mr. Ruttonjee Muncherjee, That Mr. S. W. Read be re-elected sole auditor of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 200.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Sunday, Sept. 6	1 30	0 35	0 12
Previously registered	73 67	80 [illegible]	[illegible] 35

INDIAN NEWS.

The notorious forger Ruzza Hossein has at length met with his deserts, and on the 31st ultimo had a sentence of nine year's rigorous imprisonment passed upon him by the Commissioner. The Prosecutor for the Government, Mr. Jackson, displayed his usual legal acumen in his conduct of this important case, and it is not too much to say that, owing to the skilful manner in which he unravelled the hidden, or at all events only partially revealed, chain of villainy that has distinguished this daring forger's operations, the Court had no option left it but to convict.—*Lucknow [illegible]*.

The Rifle Meeting.—One officer and 22 men of H. M.'s 1-21st Fusiliers left Madras by Wednesday evening's train for this station to take part in the annual rifle meeting to begin on the 10th instant. Other teams are expected from Bellary, Hyderabad, Poona and other places, and all promises well for a very successful meeting this year. Considering that Bombay, Calcutta and the Upper Provinces are all open to Bangalore by rail, and that the station is delightfully pleasant at this time of the year, there is every reason to believe that the hearts of hotel-keepers will be made glad within them, by reason of the influx of visitors that may be expected from every part of India.—*Bangalore Examiner*.

The Boat Office on the Pier.—A Correspondent writes:—"How thankful I do feel to Government for having established a boat office for the convenience of passengers. I have no doubt that the public at large will fully appreciate this office. There are few, I fancy, who are not acquainted with the capers of the Madras boatmen. These men used to drive one almost to desperation. The tide of events, however, has now changed, and that, too, very much against the boatmen, who have not that hold over passengers they once had, and the latter can embark and disembark without being in the least worried. The official in charge, styled, I believe, a Serjeant, (not a policeman, by the way,) attends to the wants of the passengers in a way that is very commendable. It is a pity that the establishment of an office of this nature was not thought of before; but we ought to be thankful even for small mercies, and great praise is due, even at so late an hour, to the projector."—*Madras Mail*.

The Bangalore Hindoo Widows' and Orphans' Fund.—We regret to learn that Bangalore has its financial scandals as well as Madras. A defalcation in the Bangalore Hindoo Widows' Fund has, we hear, been discovered to the tune of some Rs. 9,000, and the accounts, it is said, are still being looked over. There was a meeting held, we believe, last Sunday in the Office, when it was resolved to make private arrangements to endeavour to recover the money. We think this is not fair to the public or the subscribers, here and upcountry, and there cannot be any confidence in the stability of the Fund, when defalcations to such a large amount are so leniently looked over. An outstation correspondent thinks the matter should be brought before the public courts in justice to those concerned, and he strongly disapproves of compounding what to him seems to amount to a felony. The members should stand out for their rights like those of the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund.—*Bangalore Examiner*.

The French Opera.—The performance on Thursday night, which was honoured by the presence of the Viceroy, consisted of the classic operetta, *Le Bouffe et le Tailleur* by Gaveaux, and Offenbach's well-known little gem, *Lischen and Fritzchen*. The music of the first piece was looked forward to with considerable expectation, which was not disappointed, though we think some of the singing exercises were a little too long, and might have been cut down with advantage. The principal parts were ably sustained by M. and Mme. Deplace and M. Nordet; and Mme. Helene Julien acted better in a male character than she has hitherto done female characters. Of *Lischen and Fritzchen* we need say no more than that it was played by M. and Mme. Deplace, if anything, better than before, the favourite duet being again encored with a vigour that admitted of no refusal. The spirit and energy of these two talented artistes are beyond praise, and their powers of endurance little short of marvellous. We understand that His Excellency the Viceroy was much gratified with the performance, and has expressed his intention of being present again on Thursday next.—*Englishman*.

A Family of Swindlers.—A curious case of swindling is at present pending before the Hon'ble Moulvie Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate of Alipur, in which an accused person, named Mirza Hidayut Hossain, is charged with having swindled a native type-founder out of rupees eight hundred at the house of Prince Sekunder [illegible], of the [illegible] family, [illegible]. The grandfather of the accused, named Mirza Moortaza Beg, of Lakhnau, was convicted of swindling by the late Supreme Court, and was on conviction transported for seven years. Soon after his return from the penal settlement, he was along with the accused, then a lad of eighteen years of age, convicted in another case of swindling by the late Supreme Court in 1862, and transported for seven years. Shortly after the above the father and uncle of the accused were also convicted of swindling and sentenced by the said tribunal to transportation for seven years. The accused had represented himself to the prosecutor as Prince Sekunder Shah, who wanted to purchase a printing press, and thereby induced the prosecutor to deposit the said sum of rupees eight hundred as security towards the fulfilment of the contract, while the said Prince Sekunder Shah was at the time undergoing imprisonment at the Alipur Jail.—*Englishman*.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT GARDNER.

Since our last we have gathered the following additional particulars of the loss of Lieutenant Gardner and several of the crew of H.M.S. Kestrel at Ma-su Bay, in the typhoon of the 17th ult. while engaged in salvage operations from the wreck of the steamer Laptek. The force of the wind became fearful during the first watch, and at twelve o'clock at night, all hands were called on board the Kestrel (which after leaving the party at the wreck, had returned into Keelung harbour), and ordered to take down awnings, the stokers to get up steam, and the port anchor to be let go. Notwithstanding these precautions, the Kestrel still drifted towards the shore, and at 1-15 a.m. the wind, shifting a little, carried away her starboard anchor and one length of cable. When daylight broke, the ship was found to have dragged to the other side of the harbour from where she had lain the previous night. Just astern of her, a large junk was seen dashed to pieces on the rocks. At 6-15, the same (Saturday) morning, the news reached the ship that seven of her crew had been drowned the previous night at the wreck of the Laptek. Their names were:—First Lieutenant C. Gardner; John Scarf, second captain of the forecastle; Robert Mingo, able seaman; John Westmoreland, leading stoker; Henry Higgins, George Osborne, Hubert Simmons, stokers. Mr. Jones, the chief Engineer, and the remainder of the Kestrel's men, who saved their lives, arrived on board that vessel on the Sunday afternoon following. They were all much cut and bruised, from having been dashed by the waves on to the rocks and against portions of the Laptek's wreck. A party of seamen were sent from the Kestrel to search for the bodies of their drowned shipmates, but their search was unsuccessful. On the 21st, the body of Robert Mingo was picked up. He was buried the same day at Keelung, about twenty English residents at Tamsui and Keelung, in addition to his shipmates, following the remains to the grave, over which three volleys of blank cartridge were fired. A subscription has been started on board the Kestrel, at Keelung and Foochow (where the ship is now lying), for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the victims of the catastrophe. Up to latest date the handsome sum of £63-9 had been subscribed.

As showing the uncertainty of the weather changes in these latitudes, and that danger to boat's crews is as likely to arise in calms as well as storms, we mention an incident which befell Commander Theobald, the doctor, and four other members of the crew of the Kestrel, causing them considerable inconvenience if not danger. They left the ship in a yacht to survey the rock on which the Laptek struck, on Monday, the 18th ultimo, and were to return to dinner at seven the same evening. They did not return, and the night having passed without any sign of them, the boatswain and five seamen were despatched at four o'clock next day in the gig, in search of them. The gig got back at eleven at night, not having been able to find the missing party. It was not till the following Tuesday that tidings were received of their safety, when a letter arrived from Tamsui, stating that they had reached that place. They returned on board the Kestrel the same afternoon. It appeared that the wind died away, the yacht drifted out to sea, and they gave themselves up for lost. They drifted until Wednesday night, when a breeze sprang up, and blew them ashore among some rocks. The yacht was dashed to pieces, but her occupants managed to reach to shore. Their predicament here was as bad as being afloat. There were no means of conveyance, and they were obliged to walk to Tamsui, from whence they ultimately reached their ship.

News from Japan and the Outports, which is this week of singularly little interest, will be found elsewhere.—*[illegible] Herald*, August [illegible].

IMPOVERISHMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

No. II.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

In this article we give some additional causes of the unfavourable results we have observed in the condition of the agricultural population.

Native writers, and such as are hostile to the Government, may and do state, that the land revenue is, in some places, too burdensome to the people, but we cannot think that it is. We are willing to admit that land revenue in any shape or form is a very undesirable impost, and has always retarded the progress of a nation. It was principally from a land-tax the ancient Roman revenues were derived, and history tells us, how the subject provinces fared under the system, particularly when it was severely enforced. Among the Roman Emperors there was no one perhaps, more harsh in his taxation than the Christian Constantine. Within seventy years after his death, Gibbon states, an exemption was granted in favour of 330,000 English acres of desert and uncultivated land in the once fertile and happy province of Campania, the scene of the early victories and of the delicious retirements of the citizens of Rome. Gibbon ascribes this impoverishment to the character of the administration, that is, to the severity of the taxes of the Roman Emperors. Those who have traversed the country between Naples and Rome have admired its extraordinary beauty and overflowing fertility; and can with difficulty understand, how one-eighth of that splendid province could ever have been turned into a desert by any human oppression. In Gaul, the modern France, the Emperor Constantius wrung from the people seven millions sterling. This revenue, being deemed inordinately oppressive, was reduced to two millions by the noble, but much maligned, Justin. In the end of the eighteenth century, France like England, without a land-tax yielded a revenue of eighteen millions sterling; and we have lately seen the incredible facility, with which it paid off the huge money demand of the German Empire.

There is very little doubt, that at some future period of the history of India the land-tax must be altogether remitted; but until that time arrives the problem for consideration is, how a Government is to be maintained. The wants of the people at present are few, there is almost no manufacturing industry, and it would be utterly impossible for a Government to exist without the present source of land revenue. That, we consider, has been reduced fully as low as is consistent with efficiency of administration; and very much lower, than it ever was under the most element native rule. In villages, in different parts of the Punjab, we have frequently made enquiries regarding the amounts of their land revenue at different periods. The average results of our enquiries may be familiarly described as follows. After the annexation of the Punjab a village was assessed, say at Rs. 1,800 yearly, demanded on account of land revenue. This sum was based on the average products, so far as it could be ascertained, of the village for the preceding three or four years. On the occasion of the first regular settlement, Rs. 1,800 was made Rs. 1,600, and at the second regular settlement the revenue was assessed at Rs. 1,200. The land revenue of the province has thus, we think we may safely say, had in most cases a downward tendency, until, under Mr. Prinsep's late unsatisfactory settlement administration, we apprehended there would be no land revenue left! The Government themselves were of the same opinion, and hence some of the numerous official difficulties in which that official found himself involved.

We think, then, we have shown, that there is no just ground for charging our Government with erecting an exorbitant land revenue. There are, however, matters which must be taken into consideration in connection with this subject. In our article of the 11th August we referred to the difficulty experienced by a Mussulman in paying revenue, by means of metallic currency, and we need not again enter on the subject. But we have heard complaints from the natives in several parts of the country, that the revenue demand was exacted before the gathering in or even the ripening of their crops. For instance, a revenue demand is in some districts in May, while the crops are often not ripe till June. If these complaints be true, we certainly think they deserve to reach the ear of the Government. It is very hard for the poor Mussulman agriculturist to have to resort to the baniya in any case; and it is doubly hard that he should be obliged to do so through a mistaken Government calculation of the date of gathering of his harvest.

We should forfeit our character to the claim of impartial writers, if we did not, while we are on this subject, allude to the steady draining away of money from this country without any such corresponding influx as the price of indigenous products. Natives for the most part wear Manchester cotton fabrics, children play in the bazars with English and French toys, Munshis write on foreign paper, the sick drink foreign medicines, native ladies wear imitation pearls manufactured in Paris, the toper has his foreign manufactured glass, out of which he drinks French or British brandy, the sportsman of position shoots with a rifle purchased in the Strand, and the English speaking native official has begun to adorn his understandings with stockings from Paisley or Leicester, and potent leather boots and shoes made by machinery in Birmingham. Since patriarchal customs were abolished with patriarchal rule, and since the [illegible] ceased to be [illegible] a continual influx of European ladies into India—what Sir John W. Kaye calls "an avatar of English maidens with the roses of a Western summer still fresh upon their cheeks." Like Proserpine by Dis, these maidens with their roses are soon gathered in matrimony by Englishmen! These fair ones in time give birth to children, a goodly store. This store increases and flourishes amain. It is clothed with English raiments, and fed with English wine and lollipops, is sent to England, in due time, for its education; and perhaps, maintained there for a considerable period afterwards on Indian money. But even when Englishmen do not commit the indiscretion of marrying penniless girls in India, their spare money is now principally spent out of the country. Instead of the cooling sherbets and the hubblebubble of yore, the Englishman now drinks European liquors and smokes Manilla Cheroots; and for the Indian made turbans and pyjamas which erst delighted his soul, he dons the Feringhi topi and the fancy trousers of the best London tailors. It would appear that the greater the number of non-producing Englishmen who come to India the greater will be the drain of money from the country.

To check this drain, India's resources require fuller development.

Very few of its articles of export to Europe are of first quality. Its cotton cannot, in any way, vie with the American, much less the Egyptian product, its rice, we somewhere lately read, cannot equal that of British Burmah, its tea is inferior to the real Chinese article, its tobacco is contemptible, and its woven fabrics and jewellery are only remarkable for their barbaric and costly ornamentation. On the other hand, the Cinchona of the Neilgherries is superior to the best Peruvian bark, a gentleman in the trade has assured us; and there seems no reason why our indigo, our dyes, and our mordants, should be inferior to those of other countries. No progress has apparently been made in the manufacture of wine or malt beverages; stores of iron and other minerals are allowed to remain undisturbed in their *matrices* in the valleys of the Himalayas. Waste jungles, tenanted by the wolf and the jackal, might be induced to yield valuable crops; the caper and castor-oil tree would, with some irrigation, grow in profusion in the wildest tracts of the Bar and the waters of our great provincial rivers might be utilised, as well to turn mill-wheels on their banks, as for the fashioning of the earth's produce, as to mollify the thirsty cravings of the still unsatiated deserts.

We would most earnestly urge on the Government the necessity of establishing schools of art and design wherever practicable. Notwithstanding the contempt of the upper classes of the natives for handicrafts, a sufficient number of pupils would, we believe, be found, who with proper encouragement, would study with profit the application of science to the mechanical arts and trades. The Government itself should also embark in industrial speculation whenever there appeared a fair promise of success, and would not interfere with but encourage private enterprise as it too often does. At present, officials, who from the great bulk of the European population, are forbidden to trade or traffic, and indeed they have not often sufficient capital or skill; the natives are altogether wanting in special knowledge; and who is to undertake commercial schemes of national utility and beneficial example? Clearly the Government, with the present condition and the present population of the country.

(*To be continued.*)

CAPTAIN ASHTON MAYNE ON THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "NATURE."

As none of your readers are likely to accuse me of being scientific, I hardly like to refer to an expression in my letter of 18—24 July last, in which I suggested among other ideas that the 'ligament of Venus might after all be only the *tail* of her shadow. I rather wish I had used the word "cone" for the other sounds disrespectful! Still, the more I think of it, the more convinced I am that it is nothing else!

The plate accompanying Mr. Proctor's articles on the application of photography to the approaching Transit of Venus (monthly notices R. A. S. for January 1870 p. 62) show the "passage of the Earth through Venus' shadow cone," the angles close in from Ingress to the coincidence of the planes of the centres in a perpendicular at the middle of Transit and then open out again towards Egress. The angles just before Ingress, and just after Egress are also shown.

Further the same author in an article of the previous month, on Spectroscopic observation of the Transit, p. 37, suggests a method for observing the "Ingress and Egress of the Planet on the Sun's Chromosphere."

The published accounts of former Transits, within the reach of amateurs, are so meagre, that one is driven to guess work as to the cause of the ligament;—but I believe that the solution of the enigma has been suggested in the above articles, among his other wonderful discoveries and infinite labours in Astronomy, by Mr. Proctor, and that the ligament is nothing [illegible] of the Planet visible against the Chromosphere, as it sweeps toward (at Ingress) and away (at Egress) from the plane of sight!

There has been no sun to speak of since my last letter, but I have been experimenting at night with a glass hemisphere covered with thin paper, and lighted up with all the lamps, &c., which I can muster, to represent the sun, but though the light thrown from this through the telescope, on to a similar screen is very faint, I have little doubt of the sphericity of the image. I hope to put this further to the test before finishing this letter, as follows. On the edge of the sun which is eight inches in diameter, I have pasted a black cloth ring three inches across and half an inch wide; from inside the ring I have removed the paper to allow the light to shine through the glass, this ring in direct vision is of course oval, but if I can get light and sphericity enough it ought to appear in its proper shape, when viewed at the corresponding part of the screen. Venus represented by a small bullet hung by a string at 2-3rds the distance of the sun (70 feet) cannot be got into focus at the same time as the sun, but appears with a sort of blurred penumbra around her. I wish I could get a stronger light for I believe it would illustrate what I am now going to say.

If my theory of the hemispherical screen is correct, and I do hope that some one competent to do so will put it to the test, I would suggest the experiment of removing if possible the diaphragm of the telescope, which is employed says Garrot (in his Physics, Atkinson's translation, paras. 451-3) to partly counteract the "Aberration of sphericity (by refraction)"; this is the very thing I *don't* want to counteract, but to encourage as much as possible!

If it prove successful in producing an *exact* representation of the sun, why should Venus be deprived of the same benefit at the same time? I do not think it is a bit more startling than "Pepper's ghost" to believe that an image (virtual?) of Venus will be visible *somewhere* at a distance from the screen proportionate to her *real* distance from the sun! Might not this image be rendered visible in some palpable atmosphere (say of smoke.) against a white surface, or the eye itself? In this event, measurements of the planet herself, and of her distance from any part of the screen (sun) would be practicable during the whole of the Transit, and we should no longer be dependent on *direct* vision and its consequent years of calculations! Further, photographs, single and stereoscopic, might be made of the screen, some showing the sun in focus, with the planet blurred, and some with the planet in focus, and the sun wanting in sharpness.

I hope that my choice of an atmosphere has not been unhappily prophetical of the termination of my ideas! Still I feel it my duty to ask you kindly to publish them, on the chance of their being useful. If they are all wrong, I regret the trouble I have given you, but for myself, I shall have merely "like a wise man confessed my ignorance."

P. S. 20th August 1874.—Last night by increasing the light with the aid of a concave mirror, I satisfied myself that the ring became circular when projected upon its corresponding position on the screen, and viewed from that plane.

ASHTON MAYNE, Major.
Bombay Staff Corps.

Tehree, 20th August 1874.

A JYNTIA FESTIVAL.

(*Correspondent of Pioneer.*)

This festival, which is held at Jawai on the first day of the Jyntia year, and only on that day is called "Beh dung khlam" meaning "driving away cholera" by breaking up wood;" the principal ceremony consisting in the breaking up, by dancing and jumping on them, of long, carefully prepared poles in the sacred stream which runs through the village. Many innovations in the way of adoptions from the religious observances of the dwellers on the plains have lately been introduced, and huge figures of men, elephants, pagodas, &c., are borne in procession with music and dancing. These are, however, merely accessories, and not essentials; the breaking of wood being supposed to be all that is absolutely necessary to secure immunity from diseases and disasters for ensuing year.

Jawai is distant from Shillong about 34 miles by the direct road, which crosses the valley of the "Umkeu," a river flowing towards Assam, and 44 miles by the main road, which is taken round the head of this valley. The 6th of July was the date of the festival this year, and on the afternoon of the 3rd I started with a friend from Shillong, taking the direct route. The road runs over gently undulating ground covered with grass and tall ferns, groups of the curious Khasia monolithic monuments (which call to mind Stonehenge) being scattered here and there on commanding knolls. To the right the ground rises 1,500 feet to the high range [illegible] peak of [illegible] the station takes its name. Little villages are dotted about the spurs, each house standing in its own garden enclosed within high hedges, and these, together with small fir forests, agreeably relieve the monotony of the grassy slopes. At the Umkeu, the road descends somewhat abruptly, and crossing the pretty little stream, by a small bridge climbs steeply up a zigzag through the firs, and gaining the high ground, finds itself again in open undulating country commanding extensive views of dark, wooded hills to the north intersected by many broad valleys, through which gently flowing streams hold their course. Occasionally we get glimpses of the plains of Assam, a faint silvery gleam here and there marking the course of the Brahmapootra, and away on the horizon are the blue hills of Bhootan and the Duffla country. On clear days the snowy peaks of the eastern Himalayes are distinctly visible. At Pombura about 15 miles from Shillong used to stand the first staging bungalow, but it had long been in a shakey state, and had lately been pulled down, and we went on another four miles to the new one. We had heard that the latter was not finished, but we expected to find something more than a few posts only supporting the roof, beneath which was encamped a large crowd of Khasias and constables. Fortunately a small hut, intended for the kitchen, with a portion of the floor boarded over, was finished, and in this we passed the night, which was a very wet one, and our servants, having only umbrellas and mats with which to rig up a shelter, got fairly moistened. A friend of mine near Seebsagor tells me that a Naga, who occasionally visits his garden, invariably carries an umbrella with him; at night-fall he opens this, fixes it firmly upright in the ground, then coiling himself tightly round the stick, sleeps the sleep of the well-housed. Our men were not so easily satisfied, and complained bitterly. Elsewhere it would probably occur to the civil authorities to build up a new dak bungalow before pulling down the old one, or at any rate to provide some shelter for possible travellers; but in Assam such considerations no more trouble their lofty minds than they did that of Mr. Snargate, the eminent architect of little Peddlington, who, in propounding a scheme for the improvement of that town, stated that in the first place he should "pull down the whole of the present town and then build an entirely new one on a different site." Amid murmurs of applause, an impertinent objector asked "where do you intend to put the people in the meanwhile?" "A pretty question, on my word," said the architect, "put the people indeed; if one is to be stopped by such petty considerations there is an end at once to all improvements on a grand scale." It is something to get a new bungalow at all in these parts, most of the old ones having been in a miserable state, but with the improved prospects for Assam we may hope for better things.

However, we must get on to Jawai, and riding fast through the rain which shuts out all view of the landscape to Macdemai, 10 miles from Jawai, halt for a couple of hours for breakfast at the pretty little bungalow, which is covered with maurandia and convolvulus and has a flower garden on one side bright with petunias, nasturtiums, &c., and a vegetable garden on the other. Here a bright coal fire makes us unwilling to go out again into the wet, but no signs of a brighter sky affording any excuse for delay, we mount once more, and start off over slippery roads and steep descents into the valley of the Mantedu—a broad stream which even now is a little angry, and chafes about the piers of the bridge and in hollows in the banks in a very threatening manner. Immediately above this river stands Jawai, a long zigzagged road leading up from the valley. Jawai, with its blockhouse, has already been described in your columns, and I need not repeat the description; again at the top of the hill we meet a party making discordant noises, and dancing in anticipation of the ceremonies of the next two days, and coming on it suddenly our ponies nearly go down the khud.

The day before the festival a large bazaar is held at Jawai, which is attended by crowds from villages far and near. On this occasion, in consequence of the rain which had fallen on the night of the 3rd and on the 4th, several rivers had become impassable, and many were thus prevented from attending the fair. This is held in a large open space, the traders sitting in long parallel lines behind their wares, which consist of cloths, vegetables, Indian corn, dried fish, pork, smoked and fresh, &c., &c. The Khasias protect themselves and their loads from the rain by large spoon-shaped umbrellas, if they may be so called, made of bamboo or cane and palm leaves without sticks, the deep upper end rests on their heads, the lower part falling over their backs and the loads, the latter being carried by means of a band which passes over the forehead. The traders, male and female, sitting crouched under these mats, no part of their persons being visible as seen from behind, presented a most peculiar appearance. A tap with a stick [illegible] caused a head to be slowly and [illegible] protruded, tortoise-like, to see what was the matter [illegible] a faint scream was the only result. Notwithstanding the rain, however, trade went forward pretty briskly till about 2 o'clock, when we saw several large parties from Maodemai and other outlying villages appearing by different routes over the brow of the hills above the market place. Each of these escorted their contribution in the way of giants, &c., of the various villages to the *tamasha* of the following day. The first was an elephant (small life-size), the framework being of bamboo, and covered with thin blue cloth, the eyes and mouth being indicated by patches and stripes of white and red. The various parts of the animal and its general form were represented with considerable skill, and on its back sat in state a very diminutive figure of a rajah. The elephant was mounted on a platform on rough wheels, and was supported on either side by a bird, to classify which would puzzle the best ornithologist. Another party brought a large boat of bamboo and blue cloth, in which was erected a pagoda gorgeous with gold and silver tinsel and red paper, which enshrined another figure. These figures do not represent any Syntung (Jyntia) demons or deities; they are simply adopted from the figures used by the plains people, as I remarked before. This boat was accompanied by a huge bird, intended for a peacock, whose body concealed the upper part of a man, his legs acting for the bird's, after the manner of pantomimic representation; a man mounted on a strangely constructed animal, apparently a cross between a camel and a donkey, acted as intruder, skipping about with his steed in a most creditable manner. A third procession accompanied a giant and giantess, huge figures also of bamboo covered with white cloth; the faces being of bright orange color, the features marked out in black and white; the woman's hair was braided, feathers and flowers adorning her back-knot. The man wore a large crown, and had eleven small supplementary heads, apparently growing out of his shoulders. The hands of these giants were also orange, and their arms were held up in the most approved style of Khasia dancing; the head of the giantess being bent forward slightly with the most pleasing assumption of modesty, as if deprecating her great size. These figures were accurately constructed to the waist, whence a bamboo crinoline distended a short petticoat. The motive power of each figure was also supplied by a man, who was concealed from view by the petticoat from his thighs upward. The contrast between the huge heads and bodies of these figures and their comparatively tiny legs was very striking; some of these legs were clad in old regimental trowsers. The lady, however, I was pleased to observe, made no attempt to assert her right to these articles of dress, J. S. Mill not being a favourite author with the Syntengs and Khasias. Each procession had musicians going before, clad in various scraps of old uniforms, artillery jackets and trowsers being most conspicuous; flutes, drums and cymbals were the instruments, and to their accompaniments the escort danced along, waving *puggries* and other cloths over their heads or festooning them about their bodies, keeping most excellent time. The tune, though simple is a very taking one, like that played by the pied piper of Hammelin, and it is with difficulty that we restrained ourselves from joining the dancing crowd. In the hollow, just before entering the village, all the processions joined their forces, and being met by two Jawai giants, a grand breakdown was performed by the whole strength, after which giants, elephants, &c. were taken into the village to be hutted for the night. A few gleams of sunshine had struggled forth from time to time, only to be speedily blotted out by the ever-increasing mist and rain, and night closed in a steady downpour, which was still going on, when day broke and showed as little sign of abating throughout the morning as if a second deluge had come upon the world. It was difficult, looking out from the house, to realise the immense quantity of water that was falling; but when we went out into the village at noon we realised it fully. It was on this occasion that, as you have already recorded in your columns, 25·8 inches fell in 24 hours. Such a rainy festival day had not been known before by the oldest inhabitant, and the headman of the village could only account for it by saying that though he had collected all the usual offerings from the villagers to appease the spirit of the sacred stream, he had omitted to offer them, having appropriated them to his own use. Arrived at the village we found a small group of shivering beings as scantily clad as possible, trying to be cheerful and keep up a dance in front of a house containing some of the pagodas, &c. These men came forward, lamenting the untowardness of the weather which had spoilt their fun, and took us into the house, pointing out how all the glories of gold and red tinsel had been damaged by the wet. They then conducted us through the narrow stony lanes between high stone banks, which lead to the various quarters of the village, and were then knee-deep with running water, to the other houses, in which the figures, elephants, &c., had been stowed away. Each house had a little crowd in it, whose despondency would not be lightened by the efforts to amuse of some men, grotesquely clad in skins with hideous masks, who were performing strange antics in the rain. Everywhere the cry was the same—"Look at all these beautiful things, made at the expense of one, two, or three rupees to each house; they must be thrown away to-day, and might just as well have never been made." The principal lane through the village was then simply a rushing torrent, and it was with difficulty we crossed it, and gaining the narrow paths once more made for home, thoroughly saturated in spite of waterproofs. About 4 P.M., having heard that as there was no chance of the weather clearing the villagers had decided to commence their *tamasha* and do what they could before night-fall, I again went down.

The spot where the breaking of wood takes place is in the stream which divides this village at a point where the high ground, receding on either side, leaves a small open patch, and here the stream, hitherto pent up within rocky and narrow limits, flows out into a broad shallow basin; at the inner end is a sudden fall, and the stream again narrows; on each side of the [illegible] is a small grass plot surrounding [illegible]. The ground rises on either side of the [illegible] terraces; these are the houses and their compounds; each house is surrounded by its fence, and the retaining walls of the terraces are of stone, on which ferns and mosses grow luxuriantly. The scene here, notwithstanding the rain, was a very pretty and animated one. Every fence commanding a view of the pool was lined with its little crowd of spectators; the men scantily dressed, the women, true to the feminine instinct, preferred to run the risk of sporting their finery rather than not show it at all, and came out in small velvet caps or cloth jackets of curious colours, above these long, red, or yellow Assamese silk cloths, crossed over the breasts, are knotted on the shoulders; a large red and white striped or orange coloured cotton shawl, thrown over the shoulders and tied in front, completing their attire. Their hair is simply braided and tied at the back in a knot, which is usually decorated with wild flowers; [illegible] of variously worked silver and strings of [illegible] beads adorn their necks, and massive silver [illegible] gold bracelets their wrists. The Khasias have a great horror of false jewellery or alloyed gold ornaments, and call English gold chains and rings brass. But to return to the pool. Under the bamboos stood a couple of the most gorgeous pagodas, their colors mingling agreeably with the dark background of the bamboos; on one bank a band was playing away merrily, while a large crowd of men danced to it, in the water or on the banks; among them figured one of the giants, who kept it up bravely for a time, till his bearer grew tired of him, when he was heaved over the waterfall and carried away. Thus, amid great shoutings, long tapering poles pared of bark and decorated with a tuft of leaves at the thin ends, were brought down at intervals to the pool, and the butt ends being placed on one bank, the small ends were supported on the opposite bank on men's shoulders; then all the dancers making a rush for it, in which many were upset in the water, jumped into it, skipping up and down. One losing his balance and clutching at the next to save himself is the cause of many falling backward with much splashing into the pool, amid the applause of the spectators, and their place is immediately taken, by others who have been watching their opportunity; this goes on till the pole at last gives way under the weight, and is at once broken up, and follows the giant over the fall; then the pagodas are brought out into the stream, and after one or two walks round, are also tossed over the fall. Before they can be carried away by the stream, it is necessary that men should descend and cut them up with their daos which is accordingly done. Then the elephants are brought down each after being displayed for a brief period, sharing the fate of the pagodas. At length, with much shoutings and music, a huge pole was brought, and then the fight for it took place, which is the great feature in this festival. The representatives of each half of the village form themselves into two groups, and seizing different ends of the pole, each group endeavours to drag it away from their opponents, the struggle is kept up for some time with apparently considerable fury, and when at last one side wins, it is danced upon and broken up. One side, say the left side, is looked upon invariably as the lucky side, and if it wins, the year will be a prosperous one; whereas if the right side succeeds in getting possession of the pole, the year will be an unfortunate one. Under these circumstances, one would suppose that the left side would always be allowed to win, and it is generally; but occasionally the other side, in the excitement of the game, forget themselves and carry off the palm of victory; then ensue lamentation and woe. By the time the principal pole had been broken up, it was dark, and I returned home as nothing more was to take place. When they can begin early, the breaking of poles goes on with great processions of all the figures, &c. through the village till the afternoon, when every one adjourns to more open ground, and the two sides again contend against each other in a game of hockey, and finally finish up with a bathe in a tank near the market place. These last performances had of course to be dispensed with this time.

News had been brought in to Jawai that the Mantedu had risen above the bridge, and was rushing over the roads in many places, and fears were entertained that the former would be swept away, two larger bridges on the Jyntiapore road having gone that afternoon. Next morning, however, we were glad to learn that the river had gone down somewhat and the bridge was still standing, though separated at both ends from the road by small gaps; and had the flood lasted a little longer, even if the bridge had stood, it would have been entirely unconnected with any thing. High up the hill sides we could see the grass and bushes all washed flat by the force of the current, while in the re-entering angles, the force of the backwater had been so great as to lay the long grass flat in exactly the opposite direction. Many landslips had taken place on the road, but fortunately none were impassable. The bridge over the Umkeu, however, had been swept away, and we were obliged to take the long way home to Shillong. We had very little rain on the way back, but all the valleys were still in flood, and the thundering of waterfalls and torrents, which on our way out had been mere trickles, greeted us at every turn.

I forgot to mention a curious sight about six miles from Pambura. Near there is a small hollow basin surrounded by low, round-topped hills covered with tall fir trees. A few years ago a hurricane spent its fury in this hollow, its effects being still visible on the hill which suffered most, while the tall firs [illegible] as if they were slain on a field of battle of giants. The other side seems to have been visited very gently by the storm. Whether the Khasias have any superstition concerning these fallen trees, or whether the neighbouring villages find firewood closer at home, I know not, but not one of these trees seems to have been disturbed since the hurricane took place.

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UROPEAN EXTRACTS.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

GOTHA, Germany, June 1.—Six months ago I communicated to *The Tribune* an account of the farewell banquet given to the African traveller, Gerard Rohlfs, at Weimar, with his statement of the plan he had adopted for an exploration of the unknown parts of the Libyan Desert, lying westward of the chain of Oasis which are under Egyptian jurisdiction. Since then the journey has been made, the members of the Expedition have accomplished all that was possible to them under the circumstances, and Rohlfs is again safely installed in his comfortable home in Weimar, engaged in preparing his narrative for publication. From time to time, during the exploration, letters or portions of letters from him, and also from his scientific associates, Profs. Jordan, Zittel, and Ascherson, have been published in various German periodicals; but, as it is hardly likely that any of these have been reprinted in America, or that the complete report will appear for a few months to come, I have collected the material and compiled from it an outline of the explorations which may temporarily satisfy the curiosity of those who feel an interest in them.

As will be seen, Rohlfs failed in one of his chief aims—in reaching his "objective point," the reported or conjectured Oasis of Kufrah, lying in the very heart of the Libyan Desert, or rather nearer Fezzan than Egypt; yet in every other respect the journey was a remarkable one, especially in regard to the new possibilities which it suggests in African travel. Compared with Sir Samuel Baker's last exploit, it may well be termed a triumph, considering the moderate expense, the length of time employed, and the exact scientific results obtained. The Khedive, at least, expressed his entire satisfaction in this case, and rewarded the members of the expedition with orders and presents on their return to Cairo, six weeks ago.

When Rohlfs and his companions landed in Alexandria, on the 27th of last November, the most important of the preparations had already been made. The tanks of galvanized iron, carrying 125 pounds of water each, were on hand, provisions, tents, and equipage were in readiness, and a short time sufficed for the organization of the expedition. After being welcomed at a special meeting of the Egyptian Institute, Mariette Bey presiding, the party were forwarded to Siout, in Upper Egypt, by rail and steamer. Here, Rohlfs determined to proceed directly to Farafrah, the westernmost of the Libyan Oasis, by a practicable but rarely-travelled and undescribed route.

The difficulties to be encountered were chiefly of a material character. The Egyptian Government guaranteed the safety of the expedition within its borders, and made the chiefs of the small desert tribes between the Nile and the Oasis responsible for any hostile movement. The Khedive gave Rohlfs the unlimited use of 35 camels, and hired 65 additional for three months. There were thus 100 animals and 90 men, including guards, camel-drivers, and servants, to be provided for. The transportation of water and food for the camels through a region where vegetation is utterly lacking required a much larger caravan than was needed for the security of the travellers.

Leaving Siout on the 17th of December, the caravan skirted the western edge of the Nile-valley, northward, for two days, to a village called Marak, near which stands Deyr-el-Mer, a large Coptic monastery, the inmates of which received the travellers with great rejoicing, claiming them as fellow-Christians. A day's halt was made at this place, to complete the organization and the final supplies, to fill emptied tanks with fresh Nile-water, procure additional sacks of beans for camel-fodder, and as much fresh meat as the place afforded. On the 21st the caravan turned its back on the glorious green of the Nile-fields, heading nearly due westward into the desert.

An ascent of about 160 feet led to the first plateau, a bare, gravelly waste, traversed by low, rocky ranges or dotted with those isolated mounds of crumbling limestone which are called "witnesses" (*temoins*) since they give evidence of originally higher formations. The horizon was bounded by ridges from 35 to 100 feet in height, the plains between being rarely more than three or four miles in breadth. The botanist, Ascherson, found no vegetation except a few bunches of dry, wiry grass. The rate of travel was nine hours a day, the camels averaging little less than three miles an hour. The temperature at 8 in the morning was only 35 deg., while at midday it never rose above 77deg. in the sun. The plateau very gradually increased in height, until, on the sixth day, it reached an elevation of 1,000 feet above the sea level, after which it fell off again to the westward.

On the 27th there were signs of an approaching change in the scenery. The higher levels sank rapidly and finally terminated in a wall or escarpment of nearly perpendicular rock, of the oldest eocene formation, more than 300 feet in height. [illegible] the [illegible] sterile landscapes through which they had passed, the travellers overlooked a vast valley, stretching north and south, but showing no signs of vegetation. The caravan trail, probably thousands of years old, descended in steep zigzags, which were very difficult for the camels. A few miles further some stunted palm trees marked the site of a spring, the water whereof proved to be a dose of glauber salts both to man and beast. Two days' journey (50 miles) across the valley, over high, shifting downs of pure quartz sand, brought the expedition to the Oasis of Farafrah, a short distance beyond which there is a western rampart of rock, exactly similar to that on the east.

Cailliaud, in 1819, was the first and only European who had ever before visited the Oasis. The approach of the caravan greatly alarmed the inhabitants, until they were reassured by the Bedouin Sheikh who accompanied it. But the appearance of Farafrah was a great disappointment. A large mud fortress, fifty miserable huts, a ragged and poverty-stricken population of about 400, with a few gardens and palm groves, soon banished the hope that this could be made a supply-point for the caravan. A sheep, a turkey, some chickens, and dates were but scanty provision for the party; but the members were fortunately in thorough accord with one another, and on New-Year's eve, the day after their arrival, they opened some bottles of German wine, sang "The Watch on the Rhine," and at midnight terrified the natives by kindling a magnesium light, which illuminated the whole place.

Having decided to make the larger Oasis of Dakhel their starting-point, they only remained three days in Farafrah, to rest the camels. Prof. Zittel made an excursion to the crest of the western wall of rock, and found it to be also eocene, abounding in fossils. The fanatical sect of the Senoosee have a foothold in the Oasis, but their hostility showed itself only in a sullen avoidance of the strangers. On the 3d of January, 1874, the caravan was again set in motion and made a long march to a well called Dikker. Thence, for three days more, the journey lay through a region which Rohlfs describes as "terrible—absolutely not a plant to be seen: only, right and left, sand hills, from 150 to 250 feet in height, and between them a broad road covered with pebbles, as if made by art." All this region is part of the depression in which lies the Oasis of Farafrah.

The track at last climbed to the hard, bare plateau, then began to sink again, and at noon on the 7th there was a sudden and astonishing change in the scenery. On both sides arose detached limestone rocks, increasing in height as they advanced and assuming the wildest forms. It was a labyrinth of lions, sphinxes, pyramids, obelisks, even semi-human statues, extending for miles. Then followed a colossal gateway of rock, the summits of which were 1,500 feet high. When this was traversed, they entered a second and still grander labyrinth, terminating in a second gateway, the towers of which overhung the cleft between them. The way then widened; the tremendous walls of rock fell apart, and the path descended toward a sandy plain. In another hour, there came a fresh surprise: the final descent to the level of the Oasis lay before them: the vast, mournful, sandy landscape vanished as by a miracle, and wheat fields of deepest green, dark palm-groves, white walls and minarets sparkled in the light of the sinking sun. From the gate of the town a stately cavalcade advanced to receive and welcome them: it was headed by Egyptian officials in European dress, some of whom spoke French. After a formal reception by the Governor, they were installed in a large mud palace and liberally supplied with provisions.

The Oasis of Dakhel is the very reverse of Farafrah. The people, 17,000 in number, are peaceable and friendly; there is a large area of garden-land, producing not only palms and oranges, but olives, apricots, grapes and mulberries. Near the town 30 or 40 powerful springs burst from the earth: the water, which is highly ferruginous and has a temperature of 110 deg., is carried by irrigating canals over many square miles of soil. It appears that wherever the stratum of chalk underlying the whole Oasis is pierced, a stream of water is certain to rise to the surface. Hitherto it has been supposed that these springs are fed from the Nile; and the theory has also been generally accepted that the Nile itself long ago sent out from Upper Egypt an arm which passed through the Libyan Oasis to the Mediterranean. Upon most maps of Egypt a depression is dotted across the Desert, and geographers, heretofore, have had much to say of the *Bahr belama* (river without water), of which the Bedouins gave report. The observations made by Professors Jordan and Zittel completely refute this theory. The level of the Oasis is considerably higher than that of the Nile; there is no such depression, as of a river-bed, in the desert; the temperature of the water alone, establishes its independent source; and the absence of all vegetable remains indicate that the subsidence of the primeval flood left this part of the African Desert exactly as it is now, and as it will probably be for long ages to come.

Prof. Ascherson asserts that the Oasis of Dakhel would support more than ten times its present population. The ancient Egyptians cultivated the whole of it, and the temples still remaining, the signs of abandoned wells and canals—even of dwellings in localities which are now uninhabitable—show how rich and flourishing was the region. The present inhabitants are, of Egyptian descent, little mixed with the Bedouin tribes. Since a better system of government was introduced by Said Pasha, they have become orderly and industrious; the incursions of the Bedouins have also entirely ceased.

As rapidly as possible, Rohlfs made preparations for the further advance. It was impossible to obtain any knowledge of what the unknown desert to the westward might have in store. There are no camels in the Oasis, and the people are therefore like inhabitants of an island in the sea, without boats. There seemed to be even no tradition of an ancient caravan trail in that direction. On the 16th of January, Prof. Jordan was sent in advance with part of the camels, to erect landmarks in the pathless waste; Prof. Zittel followed on the 22d, and Rohlfs with the rest of the caravan on the 25th. After a journey of four days they reached a depression with sufficient grass and thorny bushes for camel pasture, but without water or trees. Rohlfs considers this to be the supposed Oasis of Zerzoora.

After two days' further march, in a south-westerly direction, the expedition came to a dead stop, on the 5th of February. To the northward and southward stretched a sterile waste; westward arose hills, or rather mountains, of loose, sliding sand, with broad hollows, also of sand, between them—nowhere a foothold even for the broad-footed camel. Several attempts were made to penetrate this terrible region, but all the evidences showed that it was of great breadth. The strongest camels would have broken down in a day or two, and thus the chance of return might be cut off, no less than that of advance. Rohlfs thereupon determined to coast along this sand-sea, northward, and seek for a place where it might be traversed. The point reached was in lat. 25 - 11' N., and long. 27° 40' E. from Greenwich. He gave it the name of *Regen-feld* (Rain-field), on account of a steady two-days' rain which there overtook the caravan.

On the 8th of February, the different portions of the expedition being again united, they set out toward the north-west. The supply of water, provisions, and camel fodder was sufficient for 20 days. Prof. Zittel gives the following description of the sandy barrier which they skirted and which continued from day to day to bar their advance toward the west: "The huge masses of sand spread before us like an ocean agitated by a tempest and then frozen, seemingly firm and yet movable. When the wind whirled up a fine vail of sand along the ridges, blurring all their sharp outlines, the pale yellow hills, frequently more than 300 feet in height, make a wierd, threatening, spectral impression upon us. It seems as if the whole mass were in movement, and might soon overwhelm us."

The action of the wind had formed long capes of sand, which project from the main body, and the caravan keeping near to the latter in the hope of finding a passage through, crossed two or three of such capes or promontories every day. There was no trail; the course was determined by the compass and astronomical observations. Between the capes the floor of the desert was level and firm, and the camels made such good progress that the average march was 23 miles a day. The weather was unexpectedly cold, varying from 29deg. to 23deg. Fahrenheit in the morning: ice was formed upon vessels of water. On the third day a hill composed entirely of fossils, chiefly ammonites, was discovered, and at the end of six days a halt of 24 hours was necessary in order to rest the camels. For nine days more the march was continued, until on the 20th of February the caravan reached the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon, in Northern Libya.

This desert journey is quite unique in the annals of African exploration. The caravan was 36 days between Dakhel and the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon, without finding a single well. The iron tanks contained water enough for the supply of men and camels during this long period. When it is considered that no other travelled route in all the Sahara has a longer space than a seven-day's journey without water, the possibility of penetrating almost everywhere, by the aid of Rohlfs' device, becomes evident. The distance traversed by the caravan during the 36 days was about 500 miles, and the great sand-sea was found to stretch northward, without a gap or practicable pass, almost to the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon.

Here, new measurements were made, and the depression of the surface below the level of the Mediterranean Sea proved to be very nearly 100 feet, which corresponded with the discovery made by Rohlfs on his former visit. We have, as yet, no information relative to the extent of this depression, or its boundaries toward the east and the south. The movements of the expedition, from this time until the close of its labours, are also still undescribed. Rohlfs remained in the Oasis five days to rest his camels and then started on his return, intending to follow the old route to a point half-way from Jupiter Ammon to the *Oasis Parsa*, and then strike due south, through an unknown region to Farafrah.

This programme appears to have been carried out for we know that the expedition reached the Oasis of Dakhel about the middle of March. Dr. Schweinfurth (whose work "The Heart of Africa," has just been published) went to the great Oasis of Kharjeh, lying 100 miles south by east of Dakhel, in December, and spent the Winter there. He was received with the greatest kindness by the people, and prepared the way for an excellent reception of Rhelfs' expedition. Remelé, the photographic assistant to the latter, made a series of careful photographs of the Egyptian temples in the Oasis of Kharjeh. The inscriptions, especially, were so clearly taken, that Mariette, on seeing the pictures in Cairo, immediately discovered the names of eight Libyan rulers which have not heretofore been found on any other monuments.

We only know, further, that the expedition reached Esneh, on the Upper Nile (between Thebes and the First Cataract), on the 31st of March, and its members were all safe and sound in Cairo by the 15th of April, having been absent just four months. The extent of desert travel was about 1,700 miles, two-thirds of which were through regions never before explored. This, however, was more than mere travel, "going to and fro": it was thorough scientific exploration [illegible] ed is positive and permanent. In regard to the interior of the Libyan Desert it is true, as Rohlfs says, that the problem has only been "negatively solved"—that is, that it is uninhabitable, and cannot be explored without the most careful preparation and good luck added thereto.

If the Khedive indulged in any dreams of new annexations, he has been disappointed. The (fabulous?) Oasis of Kufrah, which Rohlfs hoped to reach, was described as being very large and well-watered, yet uninhabited. This seems to me an incredible story; but, if it were true, the great Libyan sand-sea must prevent any practical connection with Egypt. What political ambition may have lost, science has gained; and the effect of this last African exploration will be to encourage other efforts, made on the same admirable plan.—*Correspondent of New York Tribune.*

THE COMTE DE PARIS.

(*Spectator.*)

We have not read the volumes that the Comte de Paris has published on the American Civil War; but we have little doubt that their literary merits are more than respectable, and still less doubt that they will make the doors of the French Academy fly open at the next vacancy, even if such plebeian men of letters as M. Taine or M. About should be bowed away with a cold sneer. The Academy likes titles more than it likes style. It is proof against the literary fascinations of Renan, but it cannot resist the advances of any Royal Highness who writes passable French. The "reception" of the Comte de Paris will be a red-letter day in the calendar of the second-rate aristocracy and the first-rate bankers to whom the reign of Louis Philippe was the golden age of France. If the Comte de Paris were to be officially welcomed to the Academy by his uncle the Duc d'Aumale, the literary festival of the Orleanists would be complete. Much might be hinted about the political glory and the domestic virtues of a King who always contrived to desert his friends in the nick of time to save himself from sharing their ruin, until the impatience of Paris forced him to fly from the Tuileries in a cab. Something might also be said about the healthy wish of the old monarch that his sons should be well educated, and about the boldness with which he sent them to a public *lycee*. An eloquent and pathetic passage might be delivered on the untimely death of the Duc d' Orleans, the father of the Comte de Paris; and the Duc d'Aumale might skilfully suggest that if Providence had not thus cut short a noble life, France might have been spared from the miseries amid which she has been drifting ever since she cut herself loose from the anchor of constitutional monarchy. Then might come a glowing description of the virtues and the talents which the father had transmitted to the son. His dignity in exile, the part that he had taken in the American War, the military talents that he might display if the field lay open, the literary powers that would suffice by themselves to build an honourable name, the industry of a toiling politician, the thirst for the accumulation of facts that he had learned in the land which is the home of ordered freedom, the wisdom and the foresight which were proof against the temptations of political excess, might all be woven into a subtle prediction of the beatitudes that would come to France with Louis Philippe II.

A good deal of the eulogy would be strictly true. The Comte de Paris is a young man of high personal character and considerable talents. He is unstained by the frivolities, far less by the vices, which might almost seem to be inseparable from the princely state. He has not lived a life of the laborious idleness which is filled up by the thing called "sport." From his youth he has been a student, and he has carefully fitted himself to do the work of a constitutional King, not by shooting pheasants, but by mastering blue-books. He has travelled, and he has seen as much of real warfare as he could learn while General M'Clellan was trying to defeat the Confederates by a kind of engineering which signified a profuse employment of spade industry. At Twickenham the Comte de Paris had abundant time to make himself acquainted with the reasons why the English Monarchy had succeeded and the French had failed. Seeing the great part which Trades' Unions were playing in England, and which they might play in France, he also specially studied the labours of the Royal Commission that investigated the doings of these institutions some years ago, and the result has been two very respectable books. One, written while he was in England, gives a strikingly fair account of the Trade Societies. It is totally free from that unreasoning prejudice with which they were once regarded by most Englishmen of social position and wealth. Another was written after he returned to France, and it was intended to supply a Commission of the National Assembly with information which it had solicited from him. It presents the same tone of fairness as the first account, but it is much more minute. It is, in fact, a sort of Blue-book, the first perhaps ever written by a man of his rank. We are bound to add that both works, if conspicuously free from the prejudices of France, are equally free from her liveliness. They are, indeed, rather dull. If they are a fair specimen of the Prince's literary powers, he will never be a brilliant writer, although he should study Voltaire all the days of his life, and write as much. Like the Duc d'Aumale, however, he must have a strong passion for the exercise of the literary craft; because he has toiled at the composition of a large history, amid all the turmoil of French politics during the last two years.

The Comte de Paris has other advantages. His friends praise the calmness and the sureness of his judgment. M. Herve, the editor of the *Journal de Paris*, and therefore the official eulogist of the Orleanist House, breaks out into ecstacies over his youthful wisdom. He asks us to believe that the Comte de Paris unites "the meditative and profound spirit of William of Orange to the good state and the charm which were absent from the melancholy founder of Constitutional Monarchy in England." It is easy to smile at so preposterous a compliment, and yet to admit that the Comte de Paris is a very sensible young man. If he were not a very sensible young man, he would be no grandson of Louis Philippe. He seems indeed a paragon of good-sense when compared with his Quixotic cousin. All that cousin's talk about Divine Right, the White Flag, and the Church seem as absurd to the Comte de Paris as they do to an ordinary Englishman. The present writer had the advantage of talking with him about the Comte de Chambord's pretensions at the very time when one of the White-Flag letters spread confusion through the whole camp of the Royalists, and it is no breach of confidence to say that the young Prince could not have dismissed his cousin's semi-supernatural claims with more polite contempt if he had been an English Member of Parliament. He said that he and his relative differed so widely on fundamental questions as to make it useless for them to discuss their positions. He held fast by the Louis Philippe, or rather by the English, idea that a limited and hereditary monarchy was the best form of government, because it united the strength of tradition to the force of the popular will. He recognised his cousin as the head of the Royal House, because it was important to keep the hereditary claim unbroken; but the distinctive claims of Legitimacy were bowed aside with polite and silent scorn. It is true that he afterwards went to see his cousin, and did him some kind of homage; but, it is said, he went against his own will. Strictly construed, the visit may have meant merely that he admitted his cousin to be older than himself, and hence, in the ordinary course of events, the nearest heir to the Throne; but the multitude do not draw precise legal inferences, and M. Thiers correctly anticipated what they would say when, on hearing of the interview, he rubbed his hands, and declared the Orleanists to be undone. It was instantly said that they had abandoned the principles of Constitutional government, and the Comte de Chambord has lost no opportunity of assuming in the face of France that such is the fact. A Radical paper said that one of the [illegible] was like a family vault, large enough to bury the whole House of Bourbon. The last effort to form a Fusion showed, it is true, that the breach between the two families was as wide as ever; but on the other hand, the Orleanist Princes ostentatiously proclaim that they are not pretenders to the Throne. Their journal states that they will make no step towards the Crown without the consent of the Comte de Chambord. This means that they would be very happy if he would abdicate. But he does not show the slightest disposition to betray the trust of Providence by handing the White Flag to a Prince who would stain its purity with two ugly bars of red and blue. A more prosaic cause than loyalty prevents the Comte de Paris from becoming a pretender to the Throne. He dare not offer to take it, because if he did he would split up the Royalist party, and destroy even his small chances. The Royalists are strong only so long as the Legitimists and the Orleanists act together, but they would be overpowered if they were to fight singly. The Comte de Paris, then, is no pretender, for the all-sufficient reason that he dare not be.

The most sensible of men have usually some craze, and that of the Comte de Paris is the form of political insanity which will be called Louis Phillippism when the mad-doctors shall have had time to push their classifications into affairs of State. He is smitten with the belief that he can import the British Constitution whole. He and his party act as if they fancied the British Constitution to be kept in the Tower along with the Crown Jewels, or as if they thought that the Lord Chancellor took it home every night along with the Great Seal. They seem to fancy that they can lay the British Constitution on the table, make drawings of it, copy sections of it, form duplicates of it, and take them across the Channel in a carpet-bag. And they think that France would be for ever cured of the pestilent stings of recurring revolutions if they could only set up the British Constitution, like another brazen serpent in the wilderness. That strange political superstition reminds us of a story which is told of some Japanese merchants who bought an English steamer, and had it sent to Yeddo, under the care of English engineers as well as sailors. The proud Japanese fancied, however, that they themselves could manage without the insolent foreigners, and so the engineers were dismissed. Away went the steamer on its trial trip, worked solely by native talent, and all seemed to go well, until the Japanese engineer came to the captain, and confessed with a long face that he could not stop the engines. Nothing could be done, then, but to port the helm, and make the steamer go round and round in the spacious harbour until the fires burnt low and the engines were out of breath. The Japanese had got the British Constitution, but they found it a tremendous white elephant, ungovernable without its British keeper. The Orleanists have been in precisely the same position, although they do not know it. During the reign of Louis Phillippe, they had a thing that they fancied to be like the British Constitution, and it was entrusted to the most skilful [illegible] engineer in the person of M. Guizot. But M. Guizot could not stop the terrible machine, and unlike his Japanese brothers, he was too proud to confess that the [illegible] the valves had become unmanageable, and that the oil which he intended to pour upon the hinges always got into the fire, and would blaze up with such a flame as to drive him out of the engine-room. So the ship went straight ahead and struck on the reef of Revolution. M. Guizot and the Comte de Paris have never learned that, even if they could import the British Constitution, it would be worse than useless unless they could also import Englishmen. The British Constitution works admirably in England because the country is [illegible] by Englishmen, and because Englishmen have been made what they are by the political discipline of a thousand years.

And there is another difficulty that the Comte de Paris and his friends have never been able to see. There is no British Constitution to import. The British Constitution has never been seen by any human eye. The phrase signifies merely the subtile, complex, and ever-shifting machinery by which the nation exercises its will. That machinery is never the same in two successive generations, or indeed in two successive years. A strong King, an imperious Prime Minister, a House of Commons lifted on the wave of popular enthusiasm, a House of Lords strengthened by momentary popularity, fervent political or religious convictions among the people, may at any moment change the political centre of gravity. What the text-books describe is not the Constitution, but merely the husk of power, and the husk is all that the Orleanists can import. But they might as well attempt to revive the monastic life of the fourteenth century by building a few abbeys, by copying the mediæval architecture, and by exactly following the old monkish rules, as to give France the constitutional life of England by erecting a copy of the English constitutional machine. The mere fact that they believe in the possibility of such a feat betrays a fatal lack of that common-sense which is the basis of all real statesmanship.

The Orleanist family have traded on their respectability, and it must be confessed that their lives have, on the whole, been almost oppressively decorous. Nothing worse was said of Louis Philippe than that he loved money. His sons and his grandsons have lived up to the standard of English respectability. Louis Phillippe's Court was pure, and so would be that of the Comte de Paris. A decorous tone has also been spread through the ranks of the Orleanist party. Speaking and acting like educated gentlemen they seem to be paragons of propriety in comparison with the Bonapartists, whose Press betrays the swash-buckler tone of a hired bravo, whose oratory is as loud and bullying as the invectives of a barrack-room, and whose statesmen have the pushing insolence of intellectual lacqueys, clad in their master's clothes, but ready to shrink into abject servility at the glance of a master's eyes. The Bonapartists are the rowdies of France. They are to France what the planters of Virginia were to the United States before the Civil War, which for ever broke the pride that was based on organised crime. It is easy to understand the reason why the Republicans regard the Orleanists with a certain measure of respect, and the Bonapartists with mingled hatred and disgust. The orleanists are respectable, but we repeat that they have traded on their character. Their Princes gave out that they would keep clear of all intrigues, and never seek to wear the Crown unless the nation should offer it to them: and no doubt they would have been very glad to be wooed on such terms. But the nation has treated them with silent disdain, and the Legitimists have never forgiven Louis Phillippe for proving false to Charles X. They have punished his calculating selfishness by jealously watching the Duc d' Aumale and by looking coldly on the Compte de Paris. Such adversity soon broke down the proud reserve of these Princes, and their house in the Rue Faubu, St. Honore has notoriously been the centre of political intrigue. To the Republic they have been more dangerous than the Comte de Chambord himself, because they been more subtle; and they have not, like him, the excuse of fanaticism. Their principles would not forbid them to aid in the organization of the Republic; and in truth, the Duc d' Aumale said in his election address that although he preferred an hereditary Monarchy, he would accept a Republic if it were the choice of France. They might have organised the Republic and made it stable if they had flung aside their wretched dynastic contention, and acted like patriots. Nay, they might have been the first citizens of the Republic if they had thus preferred their country to their little family cravings for the pomp of kingly state. But behind the rampart of their respectability they have preferred to weave a web of family intrigues. They are keeping France in a turmoil, although they could give her peace. All the respectability in the world cannot outweigh such an offence against the State; and we venture to predict that, among the personages who now influence the political forces of France, there are none that history will judge more severely than the able lettered, decorous band of Princes who are represented by the Comte de Paris.

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ROUND ABOUT P[illegible]

GAMBLING HOUSES.

When France was as short of [illegible] money that it seemed doubtful whether she would not be obliged to resort to the mediæval expedient of enforcing a currency of leather coins, a sympathising American turned up and offered to rebuild St. Cloud and all the burned monuments of Paris on condition of being allowed to set up a gambling house in the Rue de Rivoli. He was sent about his business; but his suggestion found many approvers, and one of the most cogent arguments advanced for him was that Paris possessed so many gambling-houses already that one big hell which should swallow up all the others, and work under the supervision of Government, would be a boon rather than a nuisance. There was half a truth in this argument, and the half truth still exists, for, excepting Pekin, where Chinamen placidly gamble away their shirts in the cool of evening, there is not a city where cards and dice have such a good time of it as in Paris. We say nothing of the fashionable clubs which are, however, no better than casinoes in disguise, nor of the betting agencies which have brought over to Paris such a queer colony of English bookmakers, and which, or we greatly mistake, will be swept away some morning between this and next spring as cleanly as with a besom. Most of the Parisian gambling is carried on in private *tripots*, some of which are winked at by the police for the facilities they are supposed to afford in netting sharpers and foreign adventurers; while the rest flourish clandestinely until the day when some victim goes to the police and lodges a complaint, which generally occurs within three months after the establishment has been set going. M. Rénault, the Prefect of Police, has energetically set his face against *tripots*, and not a week passes without his agents unearthing one and bringing its conductors to punishment. As the present is the season when, owing to the incursions of foreign tourists and provincials, the Paris gambling hells make most dupes, we may as well spend an hour in seeing one of them brought to grief by what in police slang is called a *razzia*. We have obtained leave to accompany the detectives, and at midnight find ourselves in the Rue de Jerusalem talking with M. Claude, chief of the Surete Department. A terribly keen man is M. Claude. Short, thickset, and bluff, with a grey moustache and blue eyes, clear as hawk's, he enjoys a bodily strength almost prodigious, and is endowed with a memory so retentive that a person once arrested by him hangs up his photograph, as it were, for ever after in M. Claude's mind. In other respects, M. Claude is a pleasant, chatty man; and nothing can be less fussy than the way in which he marshals his agents and discloses to them on what business they have been summoned. There are eleven of these agents. They are unarmed, and carry handcuffs; but each has in his pocket a bit of stick about two inches long, used for better clenching the fist in case of blows, and also a yard of strong whipcord. When they have all arrived we issue on to the quay, where six cabs are waiting. The agents break up into pairs, one to each vehicle, and away we go in the first cab, which bears M. Claude and a whiskered detective six feet high, over the first bridge, and so to the right bank of the Seine towards one of the wealthiest quarters of Paris. The precaution of not apprising the detectives until the last moment of what business they are to perform is said to be necessary lest one of them should be tempted by the weakness of human nature to sell his information to the interested parties; and, indeed, so well is the information kept that none of the agents will know until they reach the door what particular house they are going to invade. M. Claude is not so reticent, however, with amateurs, and from what we can gather of his confidences whispered in English—a tongue which the six-foot agent does not comprehend—the house in question is one that has been at work for almost two years, and is respectably conducted. The owner describes herself as a polish widow, countess of course, and receives guests of great fortune and distinction. Whether the police have condoned her proceedings M. Claude naturally does not state; but he says that measures are being taken now because a young gentleman of 20 lately lost 70,000 francs there, and was driven to confess the debt to his father, a nobleman of considerable wealth, who did not receive the tidings philosophically. By the time this explanation has been given, we reach the street where the Countess—resides, but we do not drive up to her door. Our cab pulls up round the corner of the adjoining street, and the five others come to a standstill behind it. At the same moment about a dozen policemen in uniform walk quietly out of the recesses of different doorways, where they had been standing apparently waiting for us, and as fast as the detectives alight from the cabs, they get in and take their places, drawing down the blinds, however, so that no crowd may be attracted by their appearance. [illegible] this [illegible] time is lost—everything is done at post-pace. M. Claude leading the way, the agents drop behind in the order of their riding, and it is understood that the last two are to remain on the pavement outside the house, the next two in the first vestibuel of the house; the following pair on the first flight of stairs, while the remaining five will accompany M. Claude wherever he goes, but always keeping their places in couples and remaining about a yard separate from other pairs, so that there may be no crowding or confusion. He would be a clever gambler who could break through such an array of sentinels; and not one of those in the house does break through it. They are destined to be caught every one of them.

The first to fall into the net is the well-dressed and pompous concierge. In answer to the bell he has pulled the door chain: the door has clicked open, and before he can recover from his surprise this janitor has seen eight men walk coolly past his lodge without deigning to notice him. It is only on the arrival of the ninth and tenth, who are to keep watch in the vestibule, that he learns he is a prisoner, and must neither stir from his place nor raise a cry unless he would pass his night at the Prefecture. The second victim is a footman in black clothes, who is carrying a tray of wine glasses up the staircase. An expressive though mute gesture from M. Claude causes him almost to drop this tray in horror; but he turns back without a word, slinks down pale and abashed, and becomes the prey of the two agents who are to mount guard on the stairs. Up we go over the thick-pile carpets, past the groups of statuary and flowers in the corners of the landings, past wall panels beautifully painted with subjects *à la* Watteau, and illumined by the soft light falling from globes of tinted glass, and thus to the second flight preceding the first floor. On the landing of the first floor, however, sits a footman in charge of hats and clothes brushes; and on catching sight of M. Claude he springs up, wrenches open the drawing-room door, and can be heard shouting in a voice that cracks right through the middle from emotion, "*La Rousse!*" (*Anglicé*, "The peelers!") By this warning he has spoiled the *coup de théâtre* which results from the police personally introducing themselves; but M. Claude does not leave the gamblers time to profit much by their scare. He has reached the landing and passed through the door almost on the footman's heels, and, in ringing tones that admit of no trifling, he cries, "*Au nom de la loi, que personne ne bouge!*"

Nobody does stir, at least in the sense of trying to get out of the house, for they have felt by instinct that escape is impossible. A few gentlemen, in the first impulse of fright, have rushed into neighbouring chambers, and a showily attired lady has fallen over a footstool in making a dart over the hearthrug; but the majority have merely risen to their legs and stand like a group of waxworks with eyes staring and features blanched. There are four ladies present and about twenty men, most of them in evening dress, and congregated round a table at which *baccarat* was being played. The gentleman who was dealing has a large heap of gold and bank-notes before him, and he has brought his two hands down on it with a natural gesture of protection. He is a gentleman-like looking person, with a swarthy complexion and a foreign accent; but he makes no difficulty of surrendering his heap of money to the couple of detectives who intimate to him so to do, and, indeed, he does not appear to understand that he has been guilty of an indictable offence. Several of the other gentlemen are in a similar case, and seem to resent the intrusion of the police as an unjustifiable entry into a private house. There are guileless travellers from Southern and Eastern Europe who have taken there hostess quite *au sérieux*, or very young Frenchmen—there are two who do not look eighteen—who have been thinking complacently that they were enjoying themselves in highly fashionable society. But some half-dozen of the male gamblers, and the four ladies who are whimpering "*Oh, mon Dieu!*" are evidently much less innocent. There is especially one bearded gentleman, with a geranium in his coat, who is a trifle too well known to M. Claude, and puts on a very sickly smile as the latter nods him a recognition. As for the Countess—she is handsome, vivacious woman, rather past thirty, and very splendidly arrayed in blue silk and with jewellery. With trembling lips and a face grown cadaverous, she affects to be indignant at this invasion of her privacy, and mutters broken threats of complaining to the Russian Ambassador; but his bit of acting is not very successful, and soon finding no one disposed to listen to her, she collapses on to a mauve satin sofa and cries. Meanwhile the six agents, paper and pencil in hand, are going round collecting names; and, when this formality has been completed, M. Claude makes a point [illegible]: "I am very sorry, ladies and gentlemen, [illegible] will all have to come to the Prefecture [illegible] of you who have satisfactory references will be [illegible] at once—so the sooner we [illegible] the better." At this there is another outburst of [illegible], especially from the ladies who are not likely to have satisfactory references; but the gentlemen who [illegible] or pretend to feel, secure of their own integrity, content themselves with a mere formal protest. Then comes the moment for drafting out the company in pairs. First the ladies are motioned out. They are allowed to fetch their cloaks—being escorted the while—and they descend the staircase two by two; when they reach the street door they will find the cabs waiting for them, and will be driven to the Prefecture in the custody of the policemen in uniform. The same fate awaits the gentlemen whom M. Claude suspects to be sharpers, but the others are allowed to walk out quietly, each with one detective accompanying him, and when they get out of doors other cabs will be hailed to convey them to the Rue de Jérusalem. It should be mentioned that all the stakes found on the table have been collected in a handkerchief and shovelled into M. Claude's pocket; and the whole process of invading the house and conveying away the delinquents has required little more than half an hour.

And now what will become of the prisoners? This is often a matter of mystery, for the Parisian police have sufficient power to deal with gamblers without appealing to the courts, and without making any noise. If the Countess—were particularly guilty she could be prosecuted and sent to prison for two years; but the police would most probably dispose of her and of the other three ladies by imprisoning them summarily at St. Lazare for six months—that is provided, of course, that the "Countess" had not a tacit understanding with the police. The sharpers could also be dealt with summarily by being expelled from Paris as vagabonds after a three months' "precautionary detention," during which their antecedents would be carefully inquired into. As to the "pigeons," they would be released, or if minors, restored to their families immediately after furnishing satisfactory references. They would also receive a friendly warning to be more cautious for the future; but experience does not prove that these warnings profit much.—*Daily N[illegible]*

CORAL REEFS IN THE PACIFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—With regard to the very interesting account published by you in *The Times* of Friday last of the perils of the mail steamer Tartar on her voyage from Sydney to San Francisco, will you allow me to remark, in the interests of commerce, science, and possibly as a curious fact, that the coral composing the reefs in the Pacific Ocean would appear to be much softer than the coral found in the Eastern seas?

In the month of March last I was a passenger from Sydney to San Francisco in the mail steamer Mikado, of the same line as the Tartar. In going into the harbour of Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) the pilot miscalculated the great length (some 420ft. over all) of the vessel in turning her to get into the fairway to the harbour, and put her upon a coral reef, where she thumped and bumped to such an extent that I, having had many years' experience of what the result of bumping upon coral reefs in the Eastern Archipelago is, fully expected that she would knock her bottom in, an opinion likewise shared by the captain, who had great experience of the coral reefs in Torres Straits.

But not a bit of it; she stamped and thumped a bed for herself in the coral, and eventually, with the help of the engines, fairly kicked herself off the reef into deep water, leaving the sea quite white all round about where she had been lying on the reef and crushed up the coral; and upon our obtaining the services of two divers from the British man-of-war Tenedos, lying at Honolulu at the time, the Mikado was found to have received no damage whatever.

Now, the result of many years of my experience in the Eastern Archipelago of coral reefs is that vessels going on to them at full speed rarely get off again, and, if they do get off, are usually badly smashed up. The coral there, though in the usual well-known beautiful, fantastic shapes, is exceedingly hard, close, tough, and heavy; even a small pinnacle of it can only be broken off with a smart blow of a hammer or some such tool, when the fractured parts present the appearance of a tough stone.

The Pacific coral cannot surely be of this description.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN PEET.

Thatched House Club, Saint James's-street, Aug. 7.

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ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS
IN
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS. | FOR SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.
AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.
GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.
REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in Imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BAGHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilman's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital [illegible],500,000.
Reserve [illegible],000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than [illegible] are received for fixed periods bearing interest at [illegible] may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Account.
BILLS are bought and sold [illegible] Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, [illegible] Australia, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes useful to travellers to all parts of the world are also issued.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON. | SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. MANILLA. | SHANGHAI. HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES SIMPSON Agent in Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS;
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
14 Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October, 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, [illegible]
,, SCOTLAND, [illegible] IRELAND [illegible] PARIS.
And also on the principal [illegible] AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 23th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE.
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:— Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals or Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCE.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
Policies of Insurance against Fire [illegible] Household Furniture, Goods, [illegible] to be issued on behalf of [illegible] signed.
[illegible] Elphinstone Circle [illegible]
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN [illegible]
1st January 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, [illegible] Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in [illegible] Fussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, [illegible] titude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, [illegible]

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £3,400,[illegible]
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with [illegible] and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 18[illegible] ....
Do. 18[illegible] ....
Do. 1872........
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise [illegible] in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted [illegible] Company through their Agents. [illegible] Household Furniture, both in Bombay and [illegible] sured on very favourable terms, costs on [illegible]
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Fund [illegible]
The Undersigned, under instructions from [illegible] prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance [illegible] Company from Residents in India, and will [illegible] every information regarding Rates of Premium [illegible] Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CI[illegible] ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	[illegible]
20	38 7	3[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]
25	41 6	[illegible] 12	[illegible]
30	44 10	3[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]
35	48 [illegible]	39 8	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to European [illegible] from the date at which the assured leaves either [illegible] for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL [illegible]
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£[illegible]
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies [illegible] Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as [illegible] first-class Offices, and the undersigned are [illegible] to accept risks on even more favorable terms [illegible]
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured [illegible] terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending assurers, The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium........ [illegible]
Ditto Second ditto .... [illegible]
Under its arrangements, Policies are issued by the Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, the particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, [illegible]
LAWRENCE & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF [illegible]
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. | William [illegible], Esq.
William Emmens, Esq. | W. S. [illegible]
Charles Harrison, Esq. | Herbert [illegible]
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. | William [illegible], Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq. | The Rev. Richard Wood, D.D.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. [illegible]) empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been [illegible] holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables [illegible] for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the [illegible] of these Tables; and the Directors have much [illegible] directing attention to them, being confident [illegible] meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the [illegible] in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which those may be [illegible] the same time a surviving family be protected in [illegible] premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which [illegible] number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether [illegible] by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical [illegible]
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Established in London and Calcutta [illegible]
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV. [illegible] 54
Subscribed Capital .... [illegible]
Paid-up Capital .... [illegible]
Invested Capital, accumulated assets .... [illegible]
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew [illegible], Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. [illegible], Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. C[illegible]
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and [illegible]
After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors [illegible] entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended it, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without [illegible] a cash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, [illegible] consistently with the Security [illegible] Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring ... [illegible]
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... ... [illegible]
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... [illegible]
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th [illegible]
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, [illegible] the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate [illegible]
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... [illegible]
Net Annual Premium [illegible]
Or at the reduced English rate [illegible]
Less 50 per cent. as above [illegible]
Net Annual Premium [illegible]
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of Premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger [illegible] to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of [illegible] in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scale, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scale, without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of assurance for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All Claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India, for the whole term of Life which have been in force for the full period of [illegible] years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served on Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, [illegible] Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK [illegible]
MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.